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THE
NORTH SHORE
OF
MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

THIRTEENTH EDITION.

An Illustrated Guide

TO

MARBLEHEAD, SALEM, BEVERLY, MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA, MAGNOLIA, GLOUCESTER,
ROCKPORT, DANVERS, PEABODY.

SALEM, MASS.

1891

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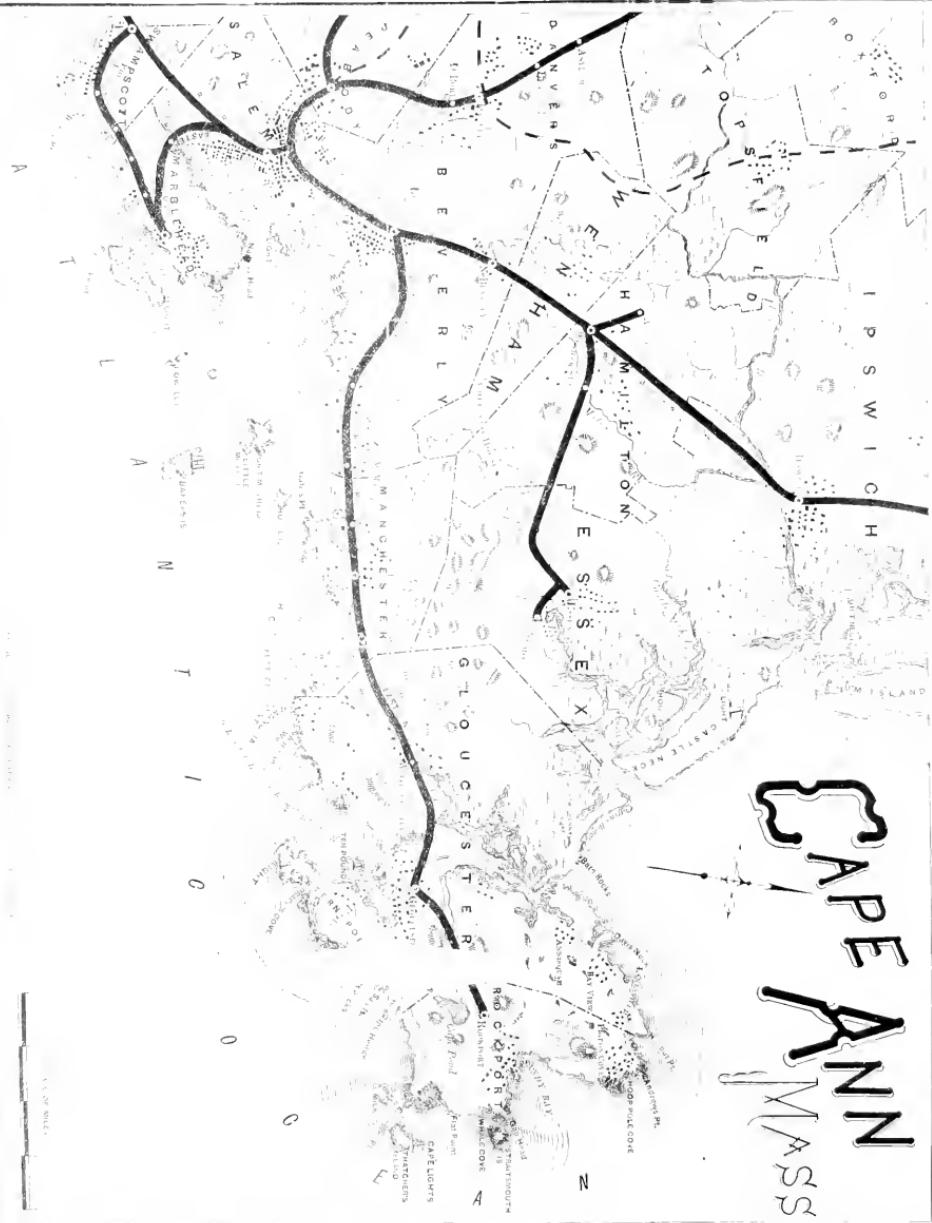
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SALEM, MASS.



16



AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE

TO THE

NORTH SHORE

OF

MASSACHUSETTS BAY

BY

BENJ. D. HILL AND WINFIELD S. NEVINS

SALEM, MASS
NORTH SHORE PUBLISHING CO

BOSTON; DAMRELL & UPHAM

The Old Corner Bookstore
283 Washington Street

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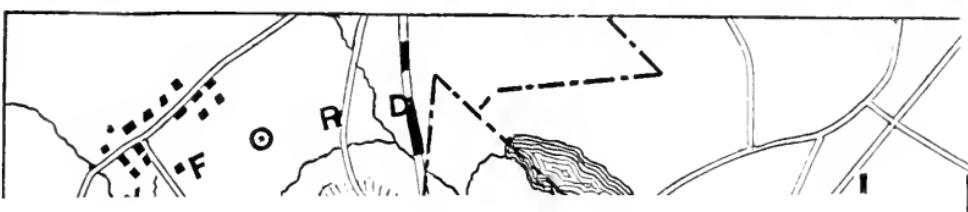
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INTRODUCTORY.

Stranger, if thou hast learned a truth which needs
No school of long experience, that this world
Is full of guilt and misery, and hast seen
Enough of all its sorrows, crimes, and cares,
To tire thee of it, enter this wild wood—
And view the haunts of nature. The calm shade
Shall bring a kindred calm, and the sweet breeze
That makes the green leaves dance, shall waft a balm
To thy sick heart.

[*Bryant.*

THE first edition of the NORTH SHORE was issued in 1879 and numbered 2,000 copies. A second edition of 2,000 copies was issued a month later. Editions of 3,500 each have been issued annually since then. The object of an annual publication is to keep pace with the rapid growth of the North Shore. We do not make a new book every year, but so revise the previous edition as to include the changes and additions which are constantly being made. The result has been in accord with the spirit of an encour-

aging note, written by the late James T. Field, in the spring of 1879, when he said, "I cannot but think such a work as you suggest would be a valuable addition to our local literature, and I hope you will find it a congenial task. Cape Ann is beautiful enough to warrant such an undertaking I am sure." We trust it does not seem self-laudatory to point with pride to the growth of the North Shore since this work was first published, and it is hoped that enlargement and improvement will continue, until the coast from Boston to Bay View is one long city by the sea. We believe the beauties and attractions of this section have not been overdrawn, but are all that this book represents. Particular attention has been given to the historical portions of the work with a view to the greatest possible accuracy, and every statement has been carefully verified by comparison with the best authorities.

Salem, June, 1891.

CHAPTER I.

IN HISTORIC SALEM.

Then hail once more, the Neck—the dear old neck !
What throngs of bright and peaceful memories wake
At that compendious name ! What rapturous joy
Kindles the heart of an old Salem boy,
As he returns though but in thought, to take
That old familiar walk “ down to the neck !”

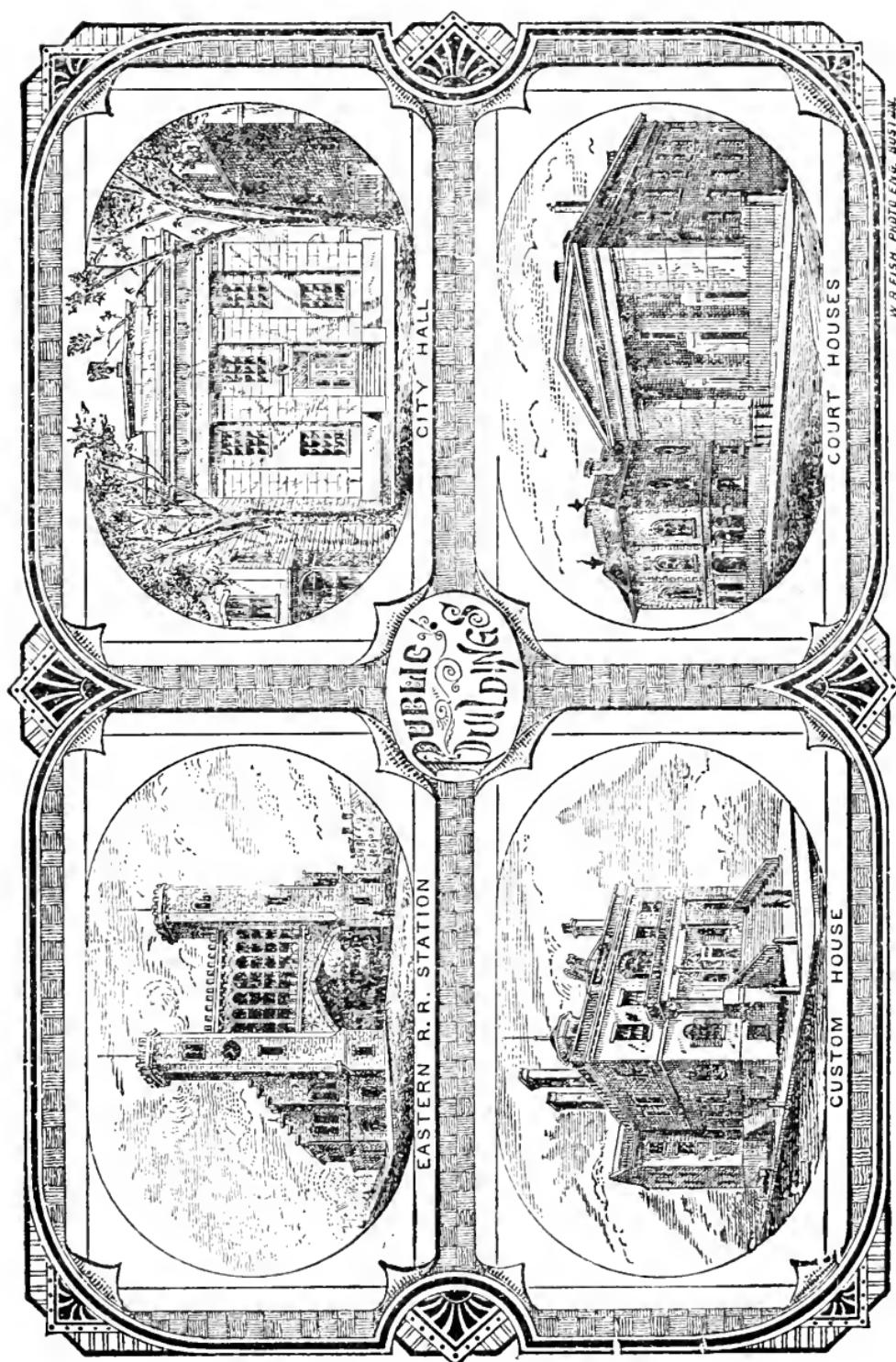
[*C. T. Brooks.*

SALEM is not widely known as a summer resort, although “The Neck” is indeed an attractive spot during the warm season and one much patronized. But Salem is the centre of a long stretch of seacoast of unsurpassed attractions and popularity, while its inland surroundings are growing in summer population. This city, too, has attractions, summer and winter, for those who delight to visit places connected with events of great historic interest. These localities are described in the forthcoming pages with sufficient fulness to enable the visitor to understand their history.

Salem, in conjunction with Peabody, is one of the greatest leather manufacturing communities in the east. It has also a great cotton mill and many minor industries. The opportunities for manufacturing and other business enterprises are unsurpassed. The city is in frequent and rapid communication with Boston and New York and has a safe harbor of fairly good depth of water. Its importance, however, in connection with the other resorts of the North Shore is that it is the centre, the distributing point, for all the smaller towns. Its great stores, only exceeded in size and equipment by those of Boston, enable the summer resident to supply his wants without going to the New England metropolis. It is, too, the seat of some of the noblest scientific and educational institutions in the country.

A great many people suppose Salem is noted only as the place where witches were once hung. They seem to forget that it was the pioneer in opening some of the ports of the Orient to American trade which has been the source whence many Americans have drawn substantial fortunes. So, too, Salem is the birthplace of the man who first gave American letters and literature a worldwide reputation—Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Arriving in Salem over the Boston and Maine



railway the visitor is landed in a station which, although not particularly attractive within, is, on the exterior, the finest architectural structure on the line of the road. It has two imposing granite towers on the eastern end with a massive stone archway. Trains depart from this station to Boston, to Newburyport, Portsmouth and the north and east ; to Marblehead ; to Lawrence ; to Lowell, and to Cape Ann. On the northern side of the city is an old wooden station, whence trains depart for Boston over the South Reading branch, and for Lowell over the Salem and Lowell branch. The first train from Boston entered Salem, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1838.

Salem Neck, a peninsula lying to the eastward of the city, is divided in local nomenclature into "The Willows" and "Juniper Point." The former is a well-ordered and well-kept public resort with pavilions, booths, refreshment saloons, flower-beds, fountains, bathing houses and all that goes to make up a popular resort. Street cars from town land people on the very platform of the large pavilion, with dining halls, public and private dining rooms, lunch-counters, smoking rooms, dance hall and broad piazzas, all surrounded by a handsome park made beautiful by trees, flowers and fountains.

Juniper Point comprises about thirty acres containing a hundred houses and two or three small hotels. In July and August the population numbers nearly a thousand. The locality is healthful, pleasant and comfortable. The ocean in front and a salt-water cove in the rear purify the atmosphere and temper the air. Across the cove is Winter Island, the property of the Plummer Farm School, save the U. S. government reservation and a small section bordering on the cove. On the government reservation is a light-house and house for the keeper; also the ruins of Fort Pickering. This fort was built in 1643 and known as Fort William; in 1794 it was ceded to the U. S., and Nov. 1, 1799, the name was changed to Fort Pickering. It was rebuilt in 1814 and again in 1862. The frigate Essex, one of the most historic ships of the American navy, was built here, near the fort, in 1799.

As we approach the Willows we pass on the left the city farm, the almshouse, built in 1815, and an insane asylum, built in 1884; and on the right the Hathorne farm, including Hollingsworth hill and Point of Rocks. On the highest elevation to the left are the ruins of Fort Lee first built in 1690, and rebuilt in 1814, and again in 1862.

The Court Houses on Federal street, corner of Washington, are three in number. The first is the old stone building, built in 1841. It is a solid structure with immense stone pillars at both ends. In this building at present are the offices of the register of deeds (C. S. Osgood), judge of probate (Hon. R. E. Harmon), register of probate (J. T. Mahoney), and the probate court-room. The second court house, built in 1861, is a plain brown structure of no external architectural beauty. In this, sessions of the supreme and superior courts are held. A magnificent portrait of Chief Justice Shaw, by Hunt, adorns the court room. In the rear of this and extending to Bridge street is the third building of the group. It was begun early in 1887 and occupied in January, 1889. This building is of brick with red sandstone trimmings. It is surmounted by a large tower, from the top of which a fine view of the city and the surrounding country is obtained. On the first floor are the offices of the clerk of courts (Dean Peabody, Esq.), county treasurer (E. Kendall Jenkins), and the county commissioners (Messrs. E. B. Bishop, D. W. Low and H. W. Longfellow). On the second floor, reached by an iron stairway, is a court room. It is finished in the style known as colonial, with

oak-panelled wainscoting and oaken beams overhead. The ceiling consists of a series of arches and is beautifully tinted. The law library is a striking room. The finish is in oak. The floor is brick and the ceiling a double roof of glass. In the rear is a massive fire-place and chimney piece, seen through an imposing arch. Around the balcony are portraits of some of the men who have shed lustre on the bench and bar of Massachusetts. They are Justice Otis P. Lord, Justice Putnam, Rufus Choate, Judge George F. Choate, Stephen B. Ives, jr., Caleb Cushing, Leverett Saltonstall, Samuel Sewall, Chief Justice Sewall, Ebenezer Mosley, and Judge J. C. Perkins. In the clerk of courts office below may be seen some very old documents including those pertaining to the witchcraft trials in 1692. Here, also, are kept the pins alleged to have been used by the so-called witches to torment their victims.

The county of Essex maintains a jail and house of correction in Salem. These institutions combined under one roof are located on St. Peter street, which has been the locality of some sort of prison for many generations.

The City Hall, a very plain but substantial granite structure, is on Washington street, near Essex (Hon. Robert S. Rantoul, mayor). Salem

was settled by Roger Conant and his followers from Cape Ann in 1626. John Endicott came over from England as governor of the colony in 1628. Jealousies arose between the first settlers and these later comers which were not settled until June, 1629, when, in honor of the peace thus declared, the name of the settlement was changed from Naumkeag to Salem. The town of Salem for a while included the territory now comprised in Marblehead, Beverly, Manchester, Wenham, Hamilton, Peabody, Danvers, Middleton and part of Topsfield.

As a town, Salem was incorporated on June 24, 1629, and the city of Salem was incorporated on March 23, 1836, with Leverett Saltonstall as mayor. The first city government was inaugurated in the Tabernacle Church. The City Hall was first occupied on May 31, 1838. The interior of the building is equally plain with the exterior.

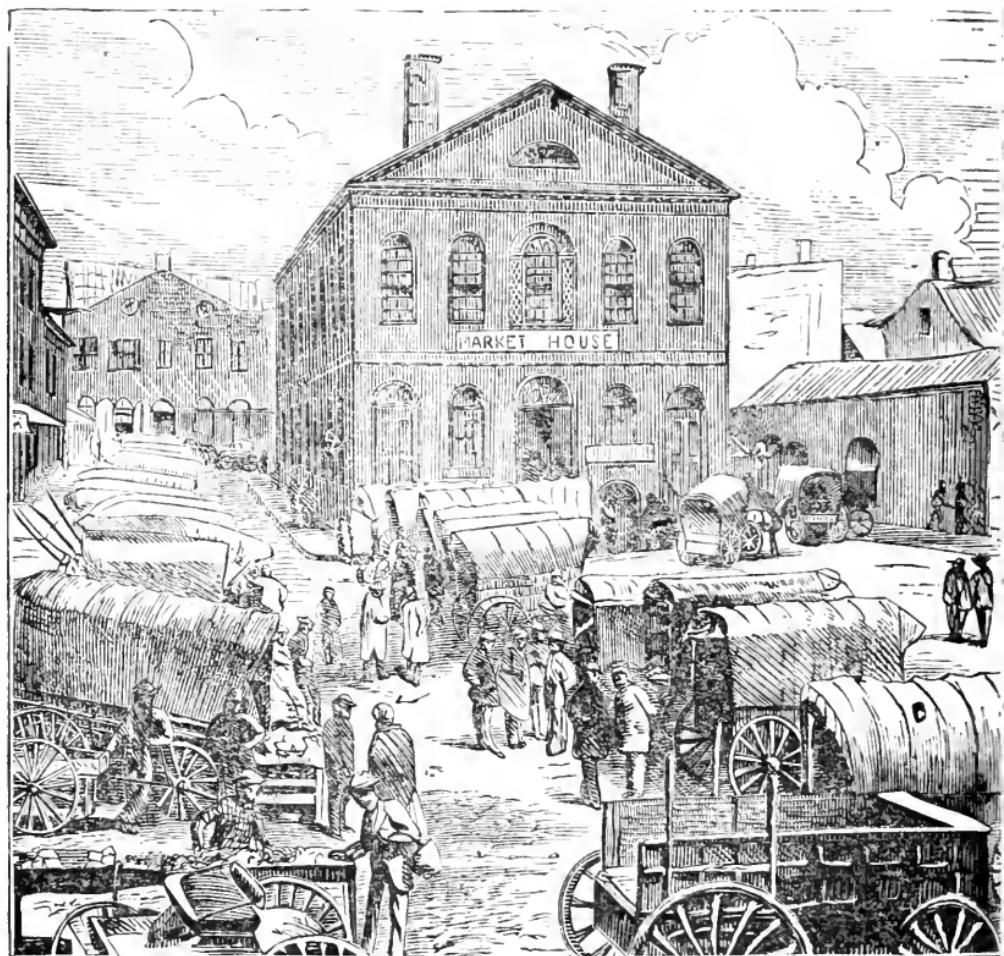
The aldermanic chamber contains a full-length portrait of Washington, copied from the Stuart by Frothingham and presented to the city by Hon. A. A. Low of Brooklyn, a smaller portrait of Leverett Saltonstall, one of ex-Mayor Oliver and a picture of General Grant.

In the common council chamber is another

Washington by Jane Stuart, a portrait of Lafayette by Charles Osgood and one of Gen. P. H. Sheridan by C. C. Redmond; also the Indian deed of the territory of ancient Naumkeag.

The Town House in Market Square was built in 1816 at a cost of \$12,000 and was used by the town and city until 1838. The lower portion is now occupied as a market. The upper floor is used for public meetings and in winter by the evening school. The first use of this hall was to receive President Monroe on July 8, 1817. The building stands on a portion of the land formerly comprised in the beautiful garden of Elias Hasket Derby. His house faced Essex street and the garden extended to South river.

The Custom House is on Derby street at the head of Derby wharf (G. Parker Bray, collector). It is a two-story brick building with warehouse in the rear, and was first occupied in 1819. The customs collections in Salem are very meagre now, from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year. Formerly they were very large, an extensive trade being carried on with foreign ports in all parts of the world. The time was when Salem had the most extensive commerce of any American port. During the quarter ending with December, 1807, the duties at this port amounted to \$511,000. In



TOWN HALL AND MARKET.

those days Derby wharf was lined with merchant vessels from different ports of the old world, sometimes two or three deep. One end of this wharf is now occupied by the stables and carriage house of the Essex Electric Street Railway. The eagle over the Custom House is that described by Hawthorne in "The Scarlet Letter" as "an enormous specimen of the American eagle, with outspread wings, a shield before her breast and, if I recollect aright, a bunch of intermingled thunderbolts and barbed arrows in each claw."

Hawthorne was surveyor of the port of Salem from 1846 to 1849. Here, he tells us, he found the manuscript of "The Scarlet Letter."

Plummer Hall, on lower Essex street, is the seat of the Salem Athenæum library and reading room. The building was built from a fund of \$30,000 left to the society by Miss Caroline Plummer. The library contains about 21,500 volumes and has a well-stocked reading room. In the main hall are hung some rare old portraits of various celebrities. The Athenæum occupies the upper floor of the building. The lower hall is occupied by a portion of the library of the Essex Institute. The libraries of the Essex Agricultural Society and of the Southern District Medical Society are deposited in Plummer Hall. In the

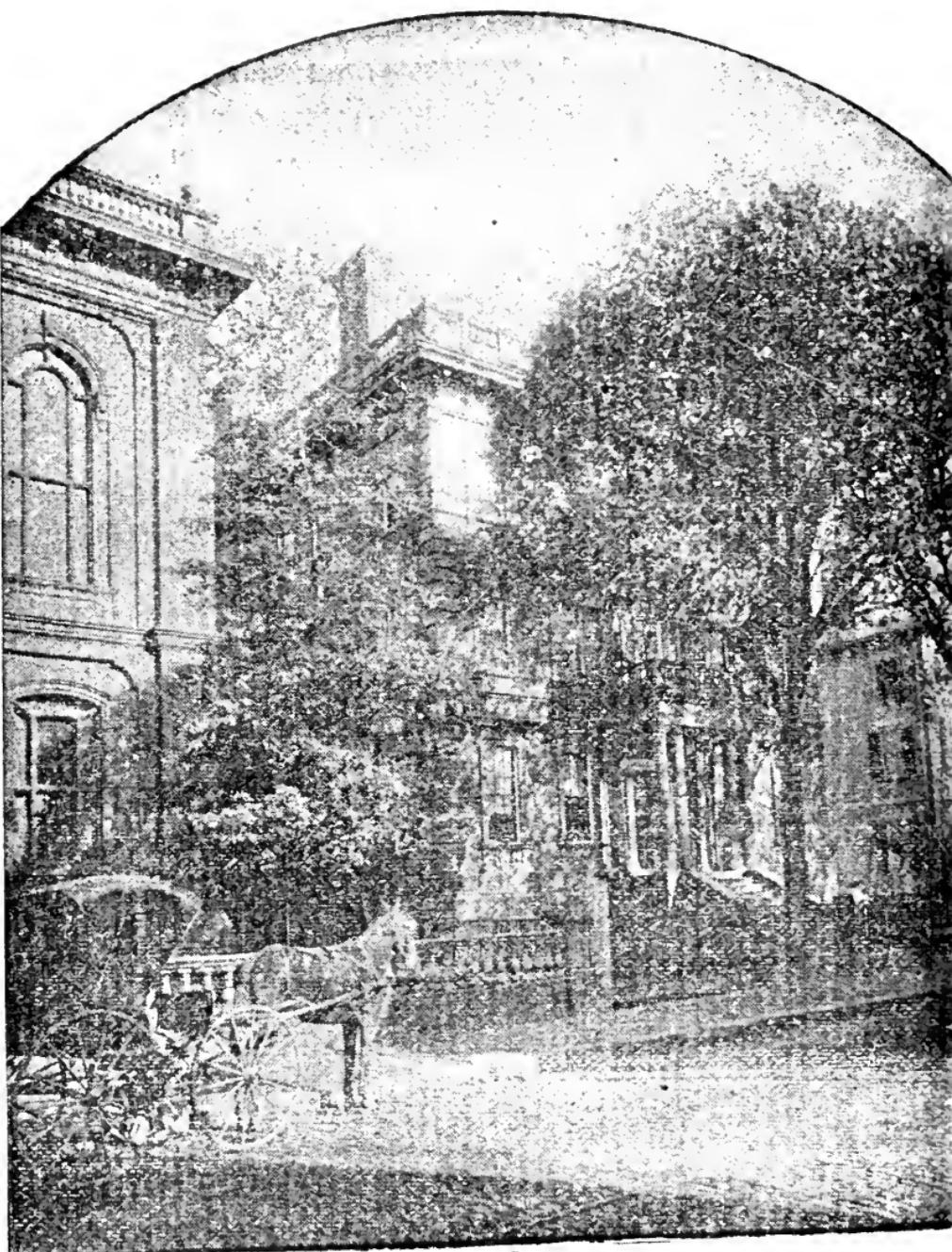


PLUMMER HALL.

rear of the hall is the first edifice occupied by the First Church Society, built in 1636. The Atheneum library is open from 8.30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The Essex Institute is next east of the Atheneum. This is one of the most important educational institutions in the country. It was formed in 1848 by a union of the Essex County Natural History Society and the Essex Historical Society. Its objects are general and varied. Perhaps the most important is that of local historical discoveries and the preservation of everything relating to Essex county history, and especially of the towns in this vicinity. The Institute library numbers more than thirty thousand bound volumes, and one hundred thousand pamphlets and volumes of periodicals and newspapers. Every book, manuscript, pamphlet, catalogue, circular, etc., pertaining to local history, finds a welcome here; also, directories, state and municipal registers and records, not only in the county, but throughout the world. A small rear room, on the first floor, contains a rich museum of curiosities from different parts of the world called the "historical collection." The rooms are open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 6 in summer.

The Peabody Academy of Science is on the opposite side of Essex street at the head



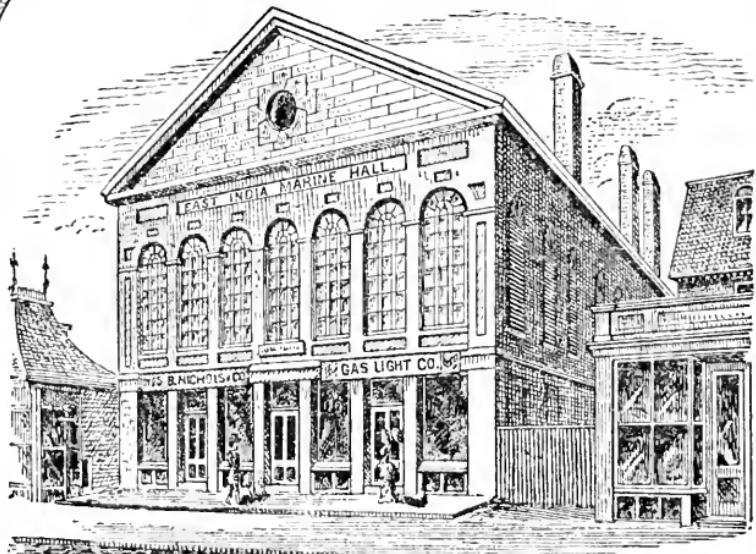
ESSEX INSTITUTE.

of St. Peter's. George Peabody, in 1867, gave \$140,000 "for the promotion of science and useful knowledge in the county of Essex," naming nine eminent gentlemen as trustees. Of this sum \$40,000 was paid for the East India Marine Hall and the valuable museum of that society. The remainder constitutes a permanent investment. The collections of the Essex Institute and East India Marine Society were then united, forming one of the best collections in this country.

The East India Marine Hall was dedicated in 1825. President John Quincy Adams delivered the address. The addition known as Academy Hall was built in 1885. On the ground floor is a beautiful lecture and concert auditorium. In the upper hall is a portion of the collections of the museum. The collection of spears and spear heads, battle axes and other implements of ancient warfare is probably unsurpassed. The walls of the room are adorned with portraits of old Salem shipmasters and merchants and of Salem ships. It would be impossible in a work of this kind to attempt to name even the "more important" treasures in this building. Suffice to say that not only are the botany, mineralogy, zoölogy, geology and natural history of Essex



HIGH SCHOOL

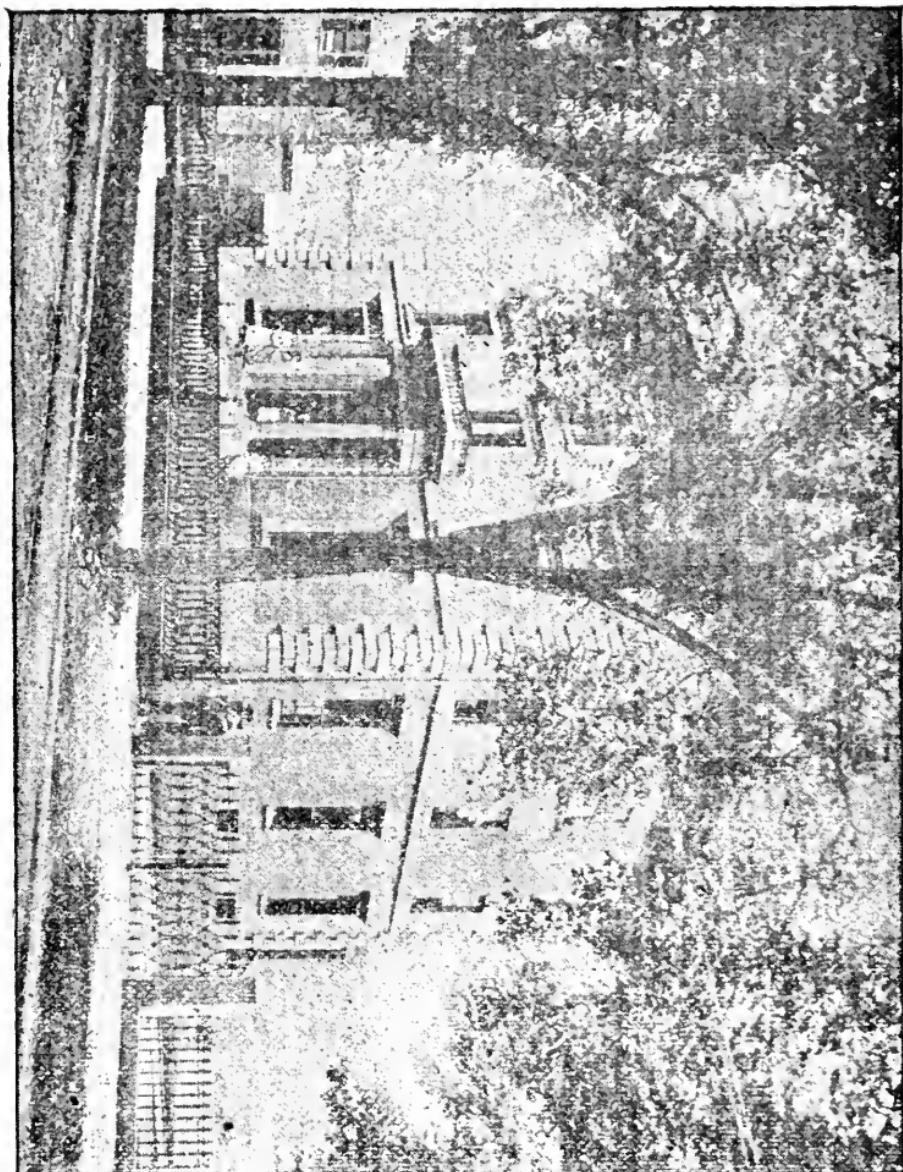


PEABODY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

county and the country well represented, but here are some of the richest treasures from Africa, India, China, Japan, Korea, Europe, South America and Mexico. The museum is open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 6 in summer, and Sunday afternoons.

The Salem Public Library is located in the mansion, corner of Essex and Monroe streets, formerly the home of Capt. John Bertram. The estate was given to the city by the heirs of Capt. Bertram in 1887. It has been remodelled on the inside for library purposes. The style of finish is colonial. On the first floor are kept most of the more popular circulating books. On the second floor is a large reading room, supplied with the leading newspapers, magazines and reviews; also a library of reference books. On the third floor is shelving for a large number of books. Here, too, are quiet rooms with all the appliances for the use of students. The accommodations on the lower floor are for about 17,000 volumes, and the capacity of the whole building is 70,000 volumes. After the expiration of twenty-five years the trustees may build on the surrounding land.

Gallows Hill or Witch Hill is off Boston street and may be reached by horsecars to Nich-

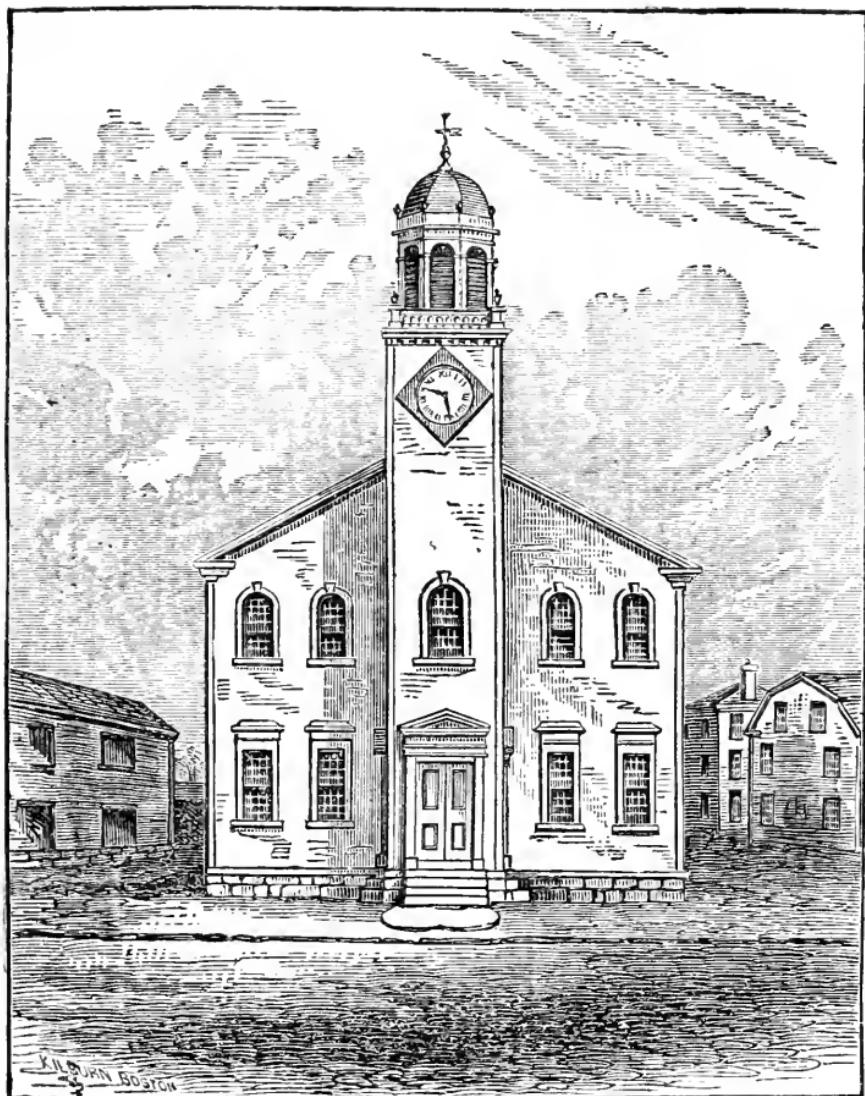


ols or Hanson street. Here nineteen persons were hung for alleged witchcraft. Bridget Bishop was executed on Friday, June 10, 1692; Rebecca Nurse, Sarah Good, Susanna Martin, Elizabeth Howe and Sarah Wildes on Tuesday, July 19; John Willard, Rev. George Burroughs, George Jacobs, sen., Martha Carrier and John Procter on Friday, August 19; Martha Corey (wife of Giles Corey), Ann Pudeator, Alice Parker, Mary Easty (sister of Rebecca Nurse), Margaret Scott, Wilmot Reed, Samuel Wardwell and Mary Parker, on Thursday, Sept. 22. No one was burned for witchcraft in Salem or, for that matter, in New England.

The Roger Williams House, as it is called, is on the corner of Essex and North streets. This house is believed to have been built about 1635. Roger Williams lived here in Jan., 1636, when he fled from the intolerant Puritans who would send him back to England because of his free thinking and free speaking. The house came into the possession of Jonathan Corwin, one of the witchcraft judges, in 1674. There is a tradition that grand jury examinations of parties or witnesses, or conferences of the court regarding witchcraft prosecutions were held in this house in 1692. Hence it is sometimes called the Witch house.

The First Church, with a house of worship corner of Essex and Washington streets, is the most historic religious institution in New England. Here was erected the first church building in Salem, about 1634, and here on this spot has generation after generation worshipped, in four successive edifices. Here, on July 20, 1629, and August 6, of the same year, was formed the first independent church organization in the new world. Other church organizations existed in America prior to this, but they were all effected in the old world. The history of the First church at Salem is a part of the history of American civilization. It constitutes the most important chapter in the ecclesiastical history of the new world. On July 20, 1629, Samuel Skelton was chosen pastor, and Francis Higginson, teacher. On August 6, following, deacons and ruling elders were chosen, and the organization completed. The church auditorium is on the second floor. Rev. Geo. C. Creesy, pastor.

The East Church (Unitarian), Washington Square, opposite the Common, the first branch of the First church, organized in 1718. The front is imposing, with its two octagonal towers, and the interior is the best specimen of pure gothic architecture to be found in Salem.

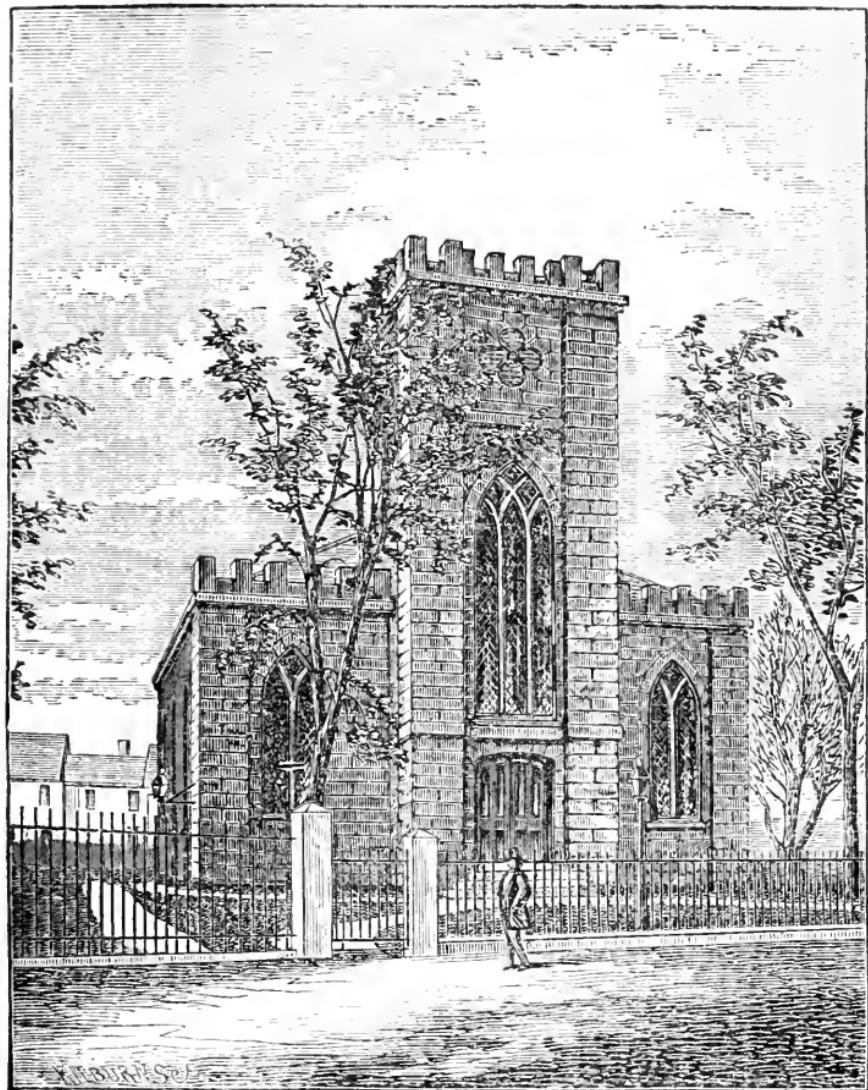


OLD NORTH CHURCH OF 1775.

The Tabernacle Church, corner Washington and Federal streets, was founded in 1735 by an unhappy division in the First church. Rev. Samuel Fiske, the first pastor, seceded from the First with more than half the members. In 1769 the church government became Presbyterian, but resumed Congregationalism in 1784. The present house was built in 1854. Rev. DeWitt S. Clark is pastor.

The North Church is on Essex street, between North and Beckford. A branch of the First, in 1770. The First house of worship stood on the corner of Lynde and North streets, where Dr. C. A. Carlton's house now stands. It was there that young Dr. Barnard, then pastor, on a Sunday morning in 1775, dismissed the congregation that they might go down to North bridge and prevent the progress of Col. Leslie. Rev. E. B. Willson has been pastor of this church more than a quarter of a century.

St. Peter's (Episcopal), corner St. Peter and Brown streets. This was the fourth church established in Salem. The church of England was long bitterly opposed. As late as 1777 the legislature affixed a penalty of £100 to the "crime" of reading the Episcopal service. The tower of



PRESENT NORTH CHURCH.

this church contains the only chime of bells in the city. Rev. Henry Bedinger, pastor.

Wesley Church, on North, near Essex street, is the latest and best addition to the church architecture of this city. The corner stone was laid on July 31, 1888, and the handsome edifice dedicated on April 25, 1889. Rev. J. M. Leonard is the present pastor. The architecture is mainly Gothic, while the stained windows, eleven of them handsome memorial windows, add to the beauty of the church without and within. It is entered through artistically constructed cloisters.

The Universalist Church, on Rust street, has the largest auditorium of any church in the city. During the year 1889, a chapel was built between Rust and Ash streets. The society is one of the largest and most active in the city. Rev. A. G. Rogers is the present pastor.

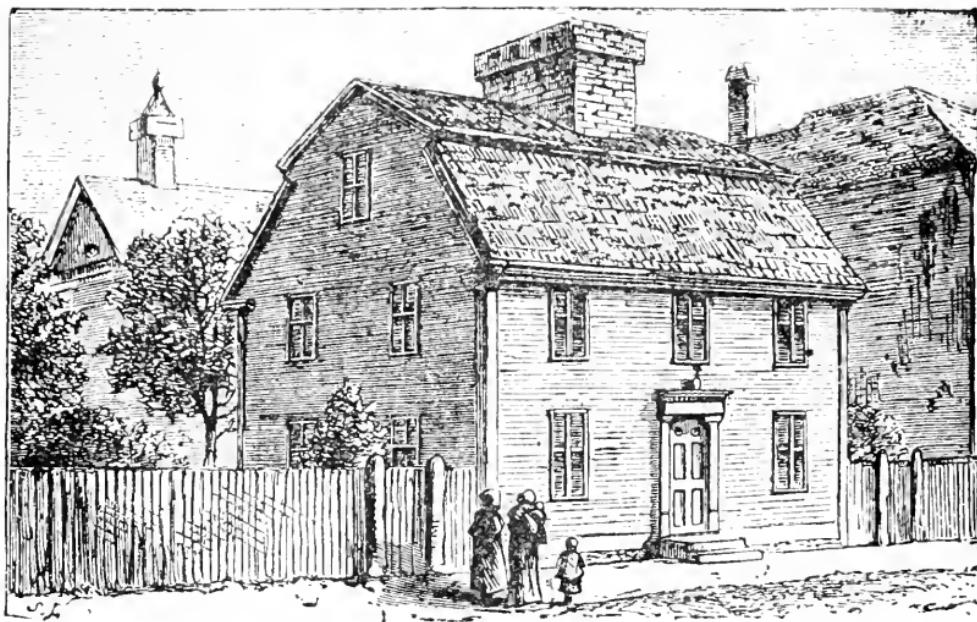
Nathaniel Hawthorne, the great romancer, was born on July 4, 1804, in the northwest corner room of house No. 21 Union street. He lived at No. 10 Herbert street at different times, amounting in all to more than twenty years. Many of his sketches were written here. At No. 14 Mall street he lived three years and wrote the "Scarlet Letter." He also lived at No. 18 Chestnut street and in the house which is now

No. 26 Dearborn street, but which then stood where No. 31 does. One of his favorite haunts

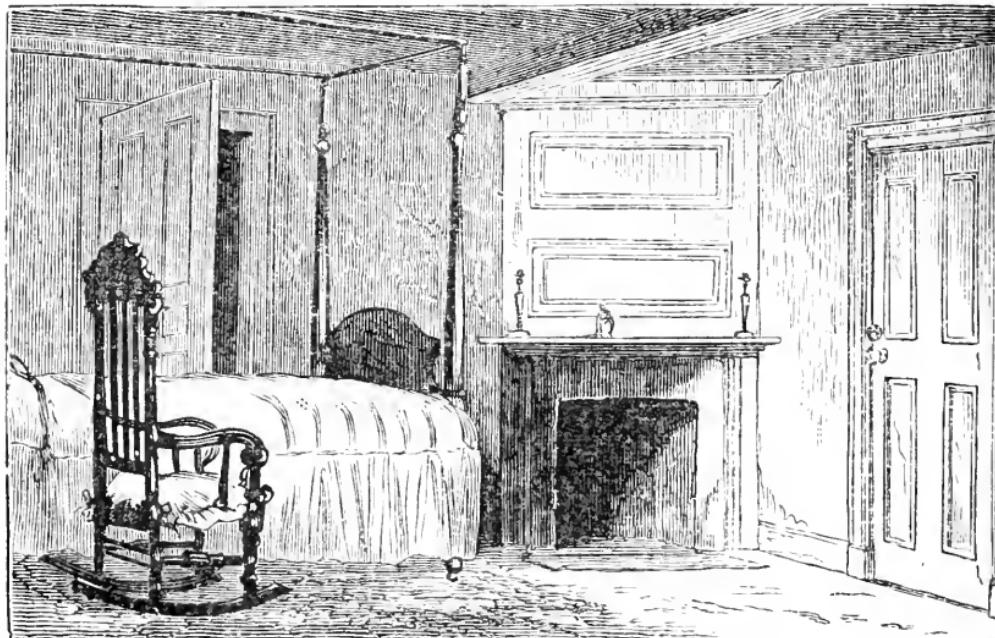


Hawthorne.

was the old Ingersoll house at the foot of Turner street, frequently designated *The House of*

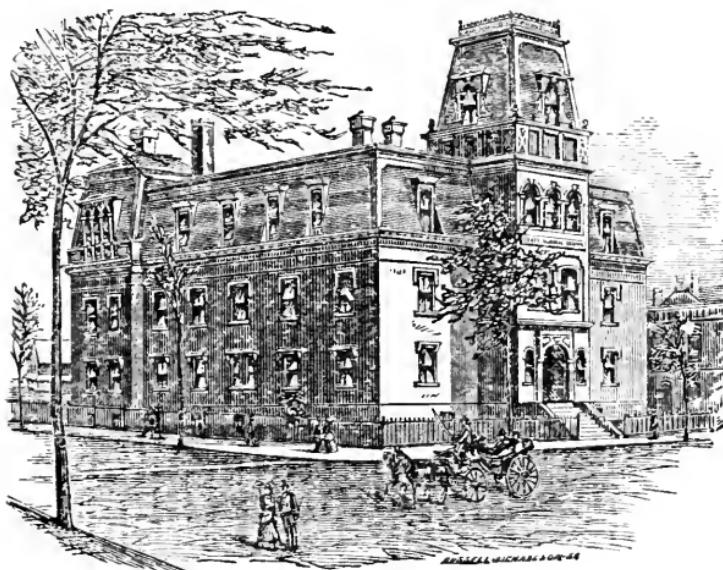


BIRTHPLACE OF HAWTHORNE.



ROOM IN WHICH HAWTHORNE WAS BORN.

Seven Gables. It is believed that this house, which has many gables, and in those days had more, suggested to Hawthorne the name of his now famous romance. He himself says he had a particular house in mind. The old square house, No. 53 Charter street, and the cemetery adjoin-



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

ing are where he lays the scene of the first part of "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret."

The State Normal School for girls is on Broad street, corner of Summer. The Oliver primary and the Salem High school adjoin it. The Normal school was established by the Common-

wealth of Massachusetts, the city of Salem and the Eastern Railroad company in 1854. The principals have been Richard Edwards, Alpheus Crosby and D. B. Hagar, the present principal.

North Bridge.—The first armed resistance to British tyranny by people of the colonies took place at the North Bridge on North street, on Feb. 26, 1775. Here the citizens of Salem with the militia under Colonel Pickering disputed the right of Colonel Leslie and three hundred British regulars to cross. A compromise was finally effected by which Leslie was allowed to march his men across the bridge and then return to Marblehead and embark for Boston. Blood was shed here by British bayonets which pricked the citizens who were scuttling their boats. The people came out in response to the same call which brought them out at Lexington and Concord—the beating of drums and ringing of bells. Here as there, unquestionably, they came more or less armed to assist the militia which always turned out with arms. A tablet, erected in 1887, marks the spot.

The Cadet Armory, on Essex street next west of Plummer Hall, was occupied by the Second Corps of Cadets during the fall of 1890. The front is a noted old Salem mansion, formerly occu-

pied by Col. Francis Peabody and occupies the site of Gov. Bradstreet's Salem home. In this house there is a beautiful old Gothic banqueting room after the style of the Elizabethan chapel in Westminster Abbey. It contains some fine old carved oak panelling and beautiful stained windows. On the lower floor of the house are the offices of the corps, a reading room and a reception room. The upper floors are used as company rooms and for other purposes. In the rear of the house a large drill shed has been erected with a gallery around three sides. There is a dining room between this and the offices.

The armory of Co. H, 8th regiment, M. V. M., is in Franklin building, corner Essex street and Washington square.

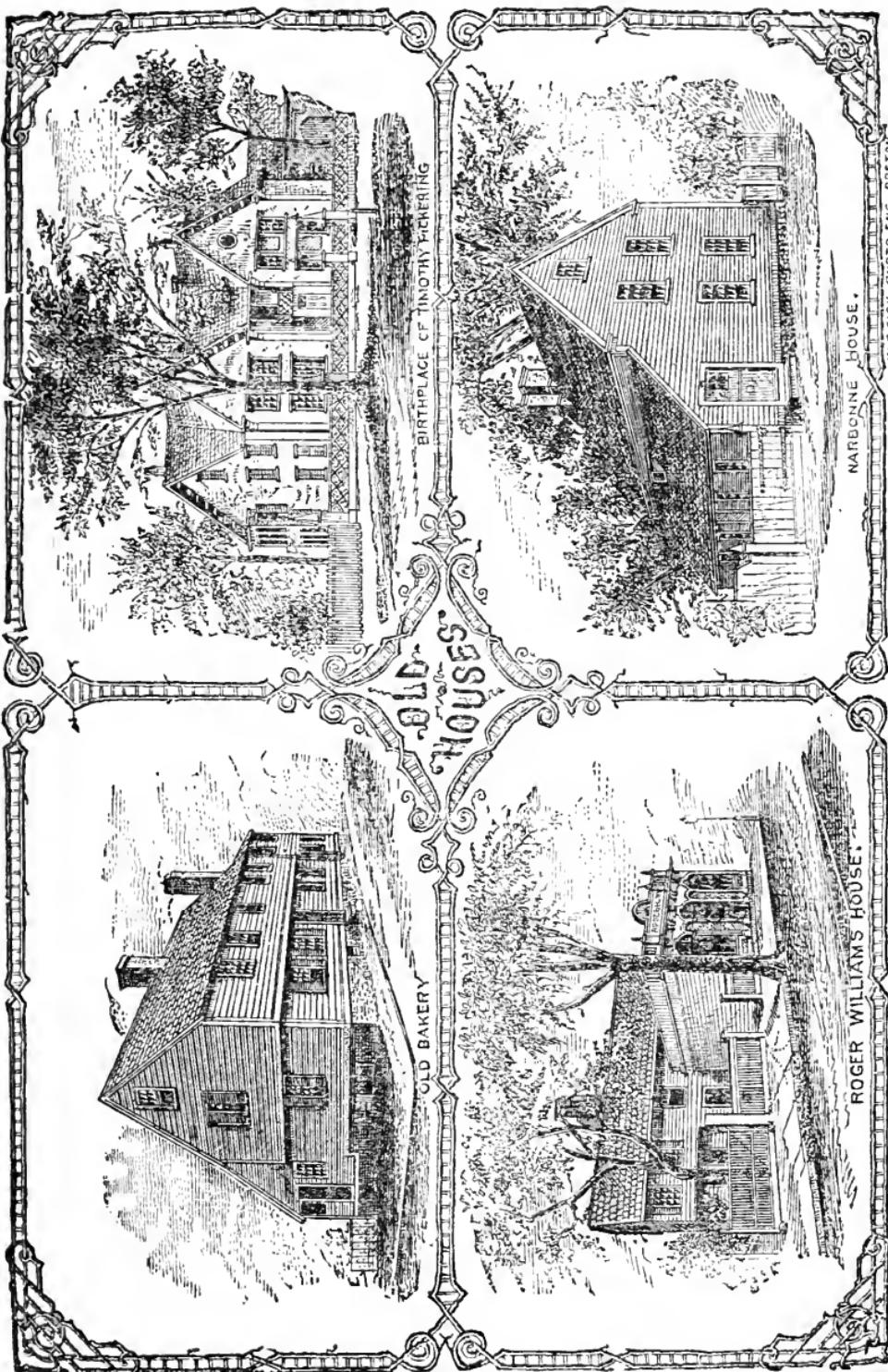
Noted Houses and Residences.—A drive around Salem will reveal many interesting houses : some interesting because of age, others because of their old-time grandeur. The Pickering mansion, on Broad street, was built by John Pickering in 1650. It is now owned by one of his direct descendants. Timothy Pickering, scholar, lawyer, jurist, soldier and statesman, was born here. Kernwood, in North Salem, the residence of Mr. S. E. Peabody, is a charming estate. The residence of ex-Secretary Endicott, No. 365 Es-

sex street, is a fine specimen of the oldtime Salem mansion. House No. 12 Lynde street, the residence of Hon. William D. Northend, was once the home of Rufus Choate. The "old bakehouse," located on St. Peter street, near the



ENDICOTT HOUSE, ESSEX STREET.

jail is a good specimen of an ancient residence with jutting upper story. The Pickman house, near the Peabody Academy of Science, is a fine specimen of the old colonial house. Col. Benj. Pickman built it in 1750. The Narbonne house,



numbered 71 Essex street, dates back to 1680 or earlier.

Kinsman Block, next the City Hall, is one of the finest business blocks in the city. On the third floor is Odd Fellows Hall, occupied by Fraternity and Arabella lodges and Salem encampment ; and Masonic Hall occupied by all the masonic bodies of the city. Both halls are handsomely finished and elegantly furnished. On the second floor are offices.

Cemeteries.—In Harmony grove are buried George Peabody, the banker and philanthropist, Justice Otis P. Lord, Major General William Sutton, Brigadier General George H. Pierson, Capt. John Bertram and many others of the “great and good.” In the old Charter street burying ground are buried Hilliard Veren and Martha Corey of witchcraft memory, good old liberty-loving Gov. Simon Bradstreet, Richard Derby, Warwick Palfry, Benjamin Lynde, Simeon Forrester and Deliverance Parkman. In the Broad street cemetery lie Gen. Henry K. Oliver, Col. Samuel C. Oliver, and also Sheriff Corwin of witchcraft notoriety. Greenlawn cemetery, in North Salem, contains an Odd Fellows’ lot and monument and a soldiers’ lot and monument.

CHAPTER II.

ROCK-BOUND MARBLEHEAD.

We sat within the farmhouse old,
Whose windows looking o'er the bay,
Gave to the sea breeze, damp and cold,
An easy entrance night and day.

Not far away we saw the port,
The strange old-fashioned, silent town,
The lighthouse, the dismantled fort,
The wooden houses, quaint and brown.

[*Longfellow.*

As a summer resort, Marblehead has some unique and attractive features. Besides its rocky shores, interspersed with little beaches, and its beautiful fields and forests, it has a history which, for romantic interest, is unsurpassed. Its people are enthusiastic and warm-hearted. In no New England town is the true spirit of our institutions more predominant than in this rock-bound old

village. A tinge of sadness seems to pervade its history when we read it carefully. Its people have been bowed and chastened not less in peace than in war. In the days when to be a Marbleheader meant almost the same as being a fisherman, her sons, brave and daring always, went to unknown graves by the score every winter. In the days when the honor of the country was at stake on land and sea, no town offered up its best and truest more readily or freely than grand old Marblehead. Now its fishing and its commerce are things of the past, gone, no doubt, beyond recall ; but hearts as true and loyal beat in the breasts of the sons to-day as in the bosoms of the sires in the days of old.

Historical.—Marblehead was detached from Salem and incorporated into an independent town known as Marble Harbor on May 2, 1649. It is therefore one of the oldest of New England towns. It is an interesting town, historically and topographically. Its crooked streets and quaint, irregular houses are a study in themselves, and show how truly the early settlers conformed to natural conditions in locating their habitations.

Early on the morning of June 25, 1877, the manufacturing section of the town in the vicinity of the railway station was swept by fire. At 10

o'clock on the evening of Dec. 25, 1888, another conflagration swept over substantially the same territory laying waste all the shoe manufactories and other business places in the vicinity of the railroad station.

Birthplaces and Historic Houses.—In the large white house nearly opposite the North Church was born Elbridge Gerry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Governor of Massachusetts, and Vice-President of the United States. Judge Joseph Story was born in a house now standing on the eastern side of Washington street south of the town house. Col. William R. Lee of revolutionary fame once lived in the house north of the common. Gen. Ward's monogram, placed by his own hand, is still to be seen in a closet of this house. The house in which Gen. John Glover lived is on Glover street opposite State street.

The heroic James Mugford, captor of the British powder ship, once lived in the house on the corner of Back and Mugford streets. In the house on the opposite side of the street and next the Unitarian Church, the body of the dead hero was laid after his death on that beautiful May afternoon, 1776.

The Lee house, now occupied by two banks,

was built by Col. Jeremiah Lee in 1766, at a cost of \$50,000, and was a princely mansion. It is worth a visit, for its great halls, its grand staircase, carved wainscoting and historic wall paper may still be seen. Washington, Lafayette and Andrew Jackson were entertained in this mansion. Chief Justice Sewall lived for many years and until his death in a house on Pleasant street. The home of "Flood" (Floyd) Ireson was on Washington near the head of Franklin street. The house is still standing. The celebrated Fountain Inn was on Orne street. It was here that Sir Harry Frankland found Agnes Surriage, the heroine of a recent novel. The well from which she drew the sparkling water has been restored and the visitor may slake his thirst from its cooling liquid if he wishes.

Public Buildings.—The old town house which stands near the junction of Washington and State streets, built in 1727, is the most historic building in Marblehead. The town meetings were held there until the erection of Abbot Hall in 1877. Those walls have resounded to the eloquence of a Gerry, a Story, the Ornes, the Lees and hundreds of other eloquent citizens, and to stirring appeals for men in the revolutionary war and the war of the rebellion. The most

important public building at the present time is Abbot Hall, built in 1876-77, from a fund left by Benjamin Abbot, a native of the town. In the reading room are five paintings of more than ordinary value, including Willard's famous "Yankee Doodle." Non-residents can have the use of the library and reading room on payment of \$3.

A magnificent view is obtained from the tower of this building. The entire Massachusetts bay lies at one's feet, while the country inland may be seen for miles. Bunker Hill monument and the State House dome are visible to the naked eye.

St. Michael's (Episcopal) church, built in 1714 and still in use, once had for a pastor, Rev. David Mossom, who performed the marriage ceremony for General Washington and Mrs. Custis. The chandelier in this church was the gift of John Elbridge of Bristol, Eng., in 1732. The organ used here was bought of St. Paul's church, New York, in 1818, and was used there when Washington was inaugurated in 1789. Extensive repairs were made on the house in 1888.

A monument on Pleasant street, near the railway station, was erected in 1876 to the memory of Capt. James Mugford, who was killed on May

17, 1776, after capturing a British powder-ship. The soldier's monument is on Elm street at the corner of Mugford.

Marblehead Neck, which lies just across the harbor, is second to no seashore resort in New England, and for picturesqueness of surroundings perhaps surpasses any. It is a peninsula, one and a fourth miles in length and about half a mile in width. The approach is along a narrow isthmus formed of rocks and sand washed up by the waves, so that the neck itself is substantially an island. The ocean side is a bluff, rock-bound shore, against which the seas beat with great fury during a storm.

The harbor, on the northwesterly side, between the neck and the village, is a half mile wide and is one of the best yacht harbors on the coast. This fact has brought many yachtsmen here to live and made the neck the headquarters of the Eastern Yacht Club, which built a club-house during 1880. The Corinthian Yacht Club has a fine club-house farther down the neck, built about 1887, and enlarged in 1891. The view across the harbor is charming by day or night. The quaint old town on its eternal foundation of porphyry and granite is extremely picturesque, and reminds one of some ancient Italian villa nest-

ling on the banks of the Mediterranean, backed by bold bluffs, surmounted by a noble castle of the days of yore. There are the old Marblehead wharves, built on natural foundations of stone, behind which rises the quaint, irregular settlement with a fort on either side and the tower of Abbot Hall surmounting the whole. The Nane-pashemet is the principal hotel on the neck.

The distance from the entrance upon the neck to Devereux station on the Swampscott branch railway is about three-quarters of a mile. Barges connect with all the trains during the summer months, and Capt. P. B. Tucker runs a fine, new steamer across the harbor almost hourly, and in connection with all trains to and from Boston and Salem. Captain Tucker has dories and sail boats to let manned by skilful skippers. The fare across the harbor is eight cents.

Clifton.—On the other side of the town, towards Swampscott, are Clifton Heights and Clifton. The former is a summer settlement of some thirty or forty residences. Clifton is another settlement consisting of the Clifton House and perhaps thirty summer residences of about the same pretensions as those at the heights.

General Notes.—Trains run to Lynn and Boston over the Swampscott branch and to Sa-

lem and points beyond *via* the Marblehead branch at frequent intervals ; special Marblehead express trains are run to and from Boston.

Near Devereux station, on the road leading to



CLIFTON HOUSE.

the neck, is the Devereux mansion where Longfellow wrote "Fire of Driftwood," a portion of which is quoted at the opening of this chapter.

There is considerable of a settlement on the point known as Naugus head, next to Salem harbor. A number of pretty cottages have been built there the last ten years.

"The history and traditions of Marblehead" by Samuel Roads, jr., will furnish the reader with a detail history of the town.

CHAPTER III.

BEVERLY AND ITS SHORE.

Strangers have found that landscape's beauty out,
And hold its deeds and titles. But the waves
That wash the quiet shores of Beverly,
The winds that gossip with the waves, the sky
That immemorially bends, listening,
Have reminiscences that still assert
Inalienable claims from those who won
By sweat of their own brows, this heritage.

[*Lucy Larcom.*

Description.—This stanza from the poet of Cape Ann fitly describes the condition of things in the first of the “Cape Ann towns.” Its shores have long been owned by summer residents. It is not a Newport nor a Long Branch. It lacks many of the features which make those places popular with some people, more especially the life and gaiety. But Beverly is, above all places on our coast, a quiet summer resort. A solitary

(45)

highway winds in and out along the shore, with pretty avenues leading to the water's edge on the right, and others back into the woods on the left. The residences and grounds are less pretentious than those of the more noted resorts, but they are not less attractive. To the lover of rural scenery this Beverly shore is a section of unsurpassed attractions. Not more beautiful is it to the dweller on land or the stray traveller journeying along its broad highways and innumerable by-ways, than to the yachtsman or boatman off the shore. Rocky bluffs, beaches and coves are pleasingly blended ; trees of bountiful and beautiful foliage crown the hill crests in the rear, while here and there we spy the red roof of a summer dwelling—here, perhaps, a pretty Swiss villa in the centre of a broad lawn and surrounded with luxuriant flower beds ; there a stately mansion overlooking the sea ; and anon a Norman or Queen Anne villa crowning some summit and frowning over all its neighbors.

The landscape is one of much diversity. Hills, valleys, coves, lakes and woods make up a varied surface. The most noted hills are Chipman's where Salem reservoir is located, and Brimble, the site of the Beverly reservoir. Wenham lake, at North Beverly, is the most considerable sheet of water.

Historical.—Beverly was originally a part of ancient Naumkeag, but was incorporated as an independent town in 1668. Agriculture is a pursuit of considerable importance, especially at Ryal-Side, Centreville and North Beverly. In the last-named section is the extensive and picturesque estate of Mrs. John C. Phillips, on the western bank of Wenham lake. The manufacture of boots and shoes is now the leading industry of the town. Its fishing business, once extensive, is quite limited.

In 1886-7-8-9 and '90 efforts were made to divide Beverly by making a separate municipality of the Farms. The bill was defeated in 1886, passed in 1887, but vetoed by the governor and again defeated in 1888, '89, and '90. The streets, water supply, fire apparatus and school buildings average as good as those of any town in the county. An independent water supply was inaugurated in 1887 at a cost of \$150,000.

Along Shore.—Hale street, which branches off from Cabot, near the South Church, is the main thoroughfare along this shore, and extends to Manchester, a distance of seven miles—sometimes at the water's edge and again a half mile from the extreme end of some point. Or we may turn from Cabot street into Washington,

and from that into Lothrop. At the top of the little hill across the valley, we come again to Hale street and turn to the right.

Just beyond here we leave the main street and enter Ober street. We shall pass some fine residences with handsome lawns. The one on the point to the right, some distance from the street, was formerly the residence of Edward Burgess, the famous yacht designer now owned by R. C. Evans. Keeping to the left we come to the Hospital point, or Thorndike-street group of handsome residences. On the extreme point are those of Amory A. Lawrence and W. D. Hobbs. Following out this street and turning to the left we pass, on the shore side, the residence of William Endicott, a large white house, and on the opposite side of Thorndike street the villa of Charles Torrey. Next to Mr. Endicott's and on the same side is the villa of Joseph W. Lefavour of Boston. Then comes the residence owned by Mr. D. L. Pickman. Beyond it, approached by a private way, is the beautiful, colonial mansion of Mrs. Caroline Pickman.

Nearer to Hale street is Mrs. Willard Peele's residence. This estate is enclosed with a castellated granite wall, while on the opposite side of the street, enclosed by a like wall, is a large

park belonging to it. This brings us again to Hale street. To the north is seen Oberwold, a massive stone mansion in the deep woods. Continuing along Hale street, we shall pass through a charming wooded park, within which are a number of handsome houses.

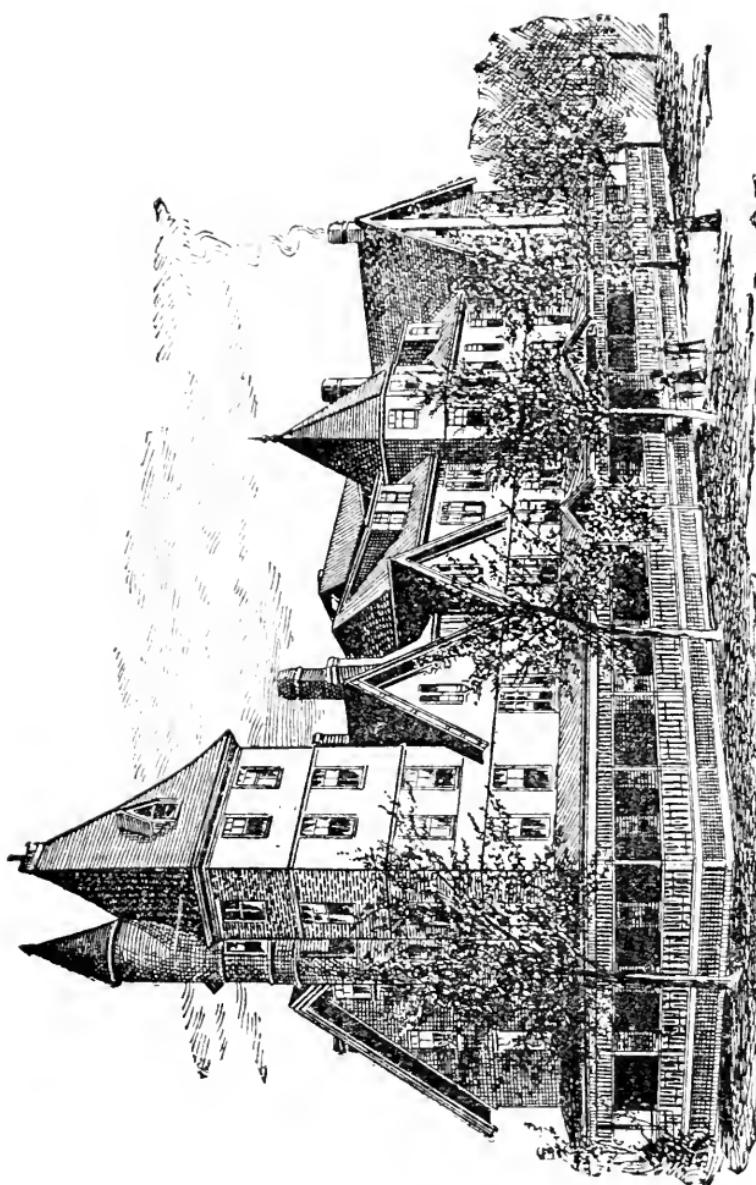
At Pride's Crossing station, the visitor should turn down the road to the right, visit a cluster of summer mansions most charmingly situated, amid parks, groves, gardens and lawns, where the foliage is luxuriant and the air filled with the perfume of liberal acres of flowers, and where nature has been assisted in the beautifying process by all that art can suggest and wealth supply. Here are natural and artificial forests, meadows and fields of grain and grass, interspersed with ponds, rivulets, carriage roads, bridle paths and foot paths.

Beverly Farms.—The main road may be reached by returning to the station or continuing along the beach to Beverly Farms. This Beverly Farms section is so called because it was once comprised in two great farms. Hon. John G. King of Salem fitted up the first real summer residence here in 1844, on Mingo beach. The same year Hon. C. G. Loring built at Plum cove; Mr. P. T. Jackson built in 1845-6 at

Mingo beach ; C. C. Paine had bought the Prince farm at West beach in 1844 for \$6000. He fixed up the house soon after and occupied it as a summer residence. Hon. Franklin Haven bought at West beach in 1846 and built in 1848.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has a summer residence at the Farms on Valley street and has passed his summers here for many years.

"The Queen."—Beverly has at last a summer hotel. Mr. Israel Lefavour, one of the enterprising citizens of the town, built, in 1889, a large and handsome hostelry on Lothrop street. This hotel, the Queen, occupies the most commanding position on the Beverly shore. It stands some thirty feet above the ocean and from the windows of the upper rooms may be had magnificent views of the surrounding country, while from the top of the tall tower the panorama is still more extensive. The highest point of observation from this tower is seventy-five feet from the ground and more than one hundred feet above the ocean giving a view of the entire Massachusetts bay ; Beverly, Salem and Marblehead harbors as well as all three of those towns ; the beautiful north shore ; the misty south shore ; the islands of the harbor, and the distant parts of Essex county. The Queen is 177 feet in length,



"THE QUEEN."

60 in width and four stories in height. It contains one hundred and ten rooms of which nearly one hundred are sleeping rooms. On the first floor are the offices, parlors, smoking and reading rooms, a dining hall, extending entirely across the southern end of the house, and several suites of rooms with fireplaces, gas and running water. The three upper floors are devoted to sleeping rooms. Four flights of stairs lead to and from each floor. Each floor is supplied with lavatories and bath rooms, and nearly all the rooms are supplied with gas, save on the upper floor. On the water front a large smooth lawn slopes to the beach. The bathing and boating facilities are good. It is no idle boast to say that Beverly harbor on a moonlight night is hardly surpassed by even that celebrated Bay of Naples which has so long been called the most beautiful place on earth, so beautiful that people are advised to "see Naples and then die." To the ailing it may be said, "see Beverly shore and live."

The Pottery.—The graceful forms of ancient pottery vases have been for ages the admiration of art connoisseurs, but no one ever undertook to copy or reproduce them till at the suggestion, and for the special accommodation of Boston ladies, the business was commenced in 1872 by

the Beverly pottery. To meet a constantly increasing demand, the manufacture was commenced on a more extensive plan. Many imitations of these productions have been made in moulds and sold under the name of Beverly pottery, but this is all "thrown" upon the potter's wheel, and consequently has the same symmetry and appearance as that of ancient manufacture.

Should you wish to test their skill, carry with you that favorite piece of pottery, that you perhaps got at some of the buried cities of the Old World, and see how quick, and how perfect a copy can be here reproduced. You need not fear to do this as no copy will be put upon the market or sold to any individual if the owner is averse to having it done. This pottery is situated on Park street, just off Rantoul street.

CHAPTER IV.

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA.

When the coast-country, from Bass River east—
To Agawam was known as Cape-Ann-Side,
Up from the ferry ran one winding road
Through pleasant Beverly, past Wenham Lake,
Losing itself in Chebacco woods
Among a hidden chain of gem-like ponds;—
A cow-path, so the ancient gossips say,
Branching upon the left through Rial-Side
To Salem village; and upon the right,
Skirting the seashore, down through Jeffry's neck
And the Magnolia-swamp, to Sandy Bay,
And Pigeon Cove and sheltered Annisquam.

[*Lucy Larcom.*

Manchester-by-the-Sea is among the older North Shore resorts, and has never lost anything of its popularity. Its growth as a summer resort has been moderate but steady. One of its peculiarities is that, more than other New England summer rendezvous, it attracts actors, artists, poets and littérateurs from all parts of the country.

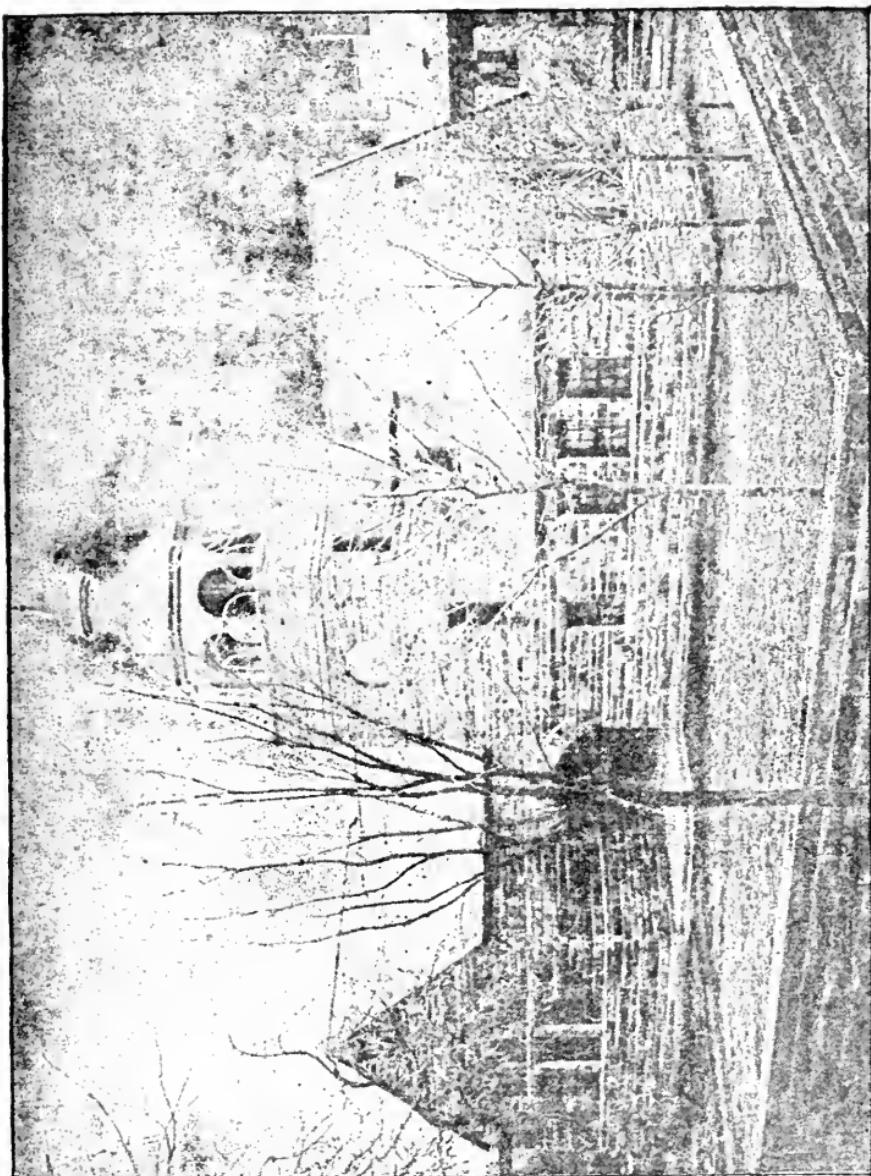
Its four miles of coast are a pleasing combination of bold headlands, pretty beaches and quiet coves. During a storm one may behold gigantic seas dashing against the projecting bluffs with sufficient force to make the granite walls tremble, while boats ride quietly at anchor in the coves ; and in pleasant weather the waves roll gently up the beaches and break noiselessly on the rocks. The air of Manchester-by-the-Sea is tonic, and a spirit of freshness and vigor pervades every one who inhabits its shores.

Its History.—The town of Manchester originally formed a part of ancient Salem, from which it was detached on May 14, 1645, being the next after Wenham, and incorporated as an independent municipality. The early name was Jeffrey's Creek, so called from William Jeffrey, the first settler. It was once a fishing port of some note, but that industry has practically disappeared. About a third of a mile from the village is the Masconomo House. It is one of the finest sea-shore caravansaries on the coast and was built by Junius B. Booth in 1878 and opened to the public in June of that year. Mr. Booth died in the fall of 1883. He had done much to create the summer resort popularity of the town.

Descriptive.—The traveller who enters the

town from Salem by rail or over the highway comes first to West Manchester, a very pretty village. It is here that Rev. Dr. C. A. Bartol, preacher and philosopher, passes his summers. The main settlement of the town is about a mile beyond. Here are the town house and Congregational church, and the beautiful Memorial hall, erected in 1887, the gift of Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge. In this building are the rooms of Allen Post, G. A. R., and a public library. Turning to the right, we follow Railroad avenue across the railway and up the hill to the Masconomo. The red-roofed cottage on the top of the hill, a little farther up, on Thunderbolt Rock, was for many years the summer residence of the late James T. Fields. At the Masconomo we turn to the right and drive along the old neck road a few rods past the little Episcopal Chapel and then take the driveway to the right. A road encircles the neck, and the visitor should go around on the westerly side and return on the easterly. There are some very fine residences along this bluff.

Beyond the hotel to the east is Singing Beach, a beach which at times, when pressed by the foot or struck by an incoming wave, sends forth a musical sound. When pressed by the foot, the note is shrill and clear; when struck by the sea



it is soft and sweet. Such a phenomenon is very rare ; we read of its counterpart as existing only on the coast of Scotland, and one or two other places.

Eagle Head.—The street leading past the Masconomo to the left will take us to Singing Beach on the right hand and to Eagle Head on the other. This is one of the grandest headlands on the shores of Massachusetts bay. Leaving the carriage we walk down any of the embowered paths leading to the base of the ledge and then clamber up its steep side until we are on a level with the tops of the trees and one hundred and thirty feet above the sea, which breaks along the craggy rocks at our feet.

Back to the main road by the cemetery we resume our journey towards Gloucester. There are but few more seashore estates until we reach Magnolia, and those are situated some distance from the highway and practically out of sight. The large old-fashioned house some distance to the right, which we see, about the time we cross the railway after leaving the village, is the Dana house. During many years, and until his death in 1878, it was the summer home of Richard H. Dana, the scholar and poet. On the shore in the vicinity of the Dana estate, but hidden from the high-

way by intervening forests, are the pleasant Curtis estates. These and the Dana residence may be seen by driving through the woods along either of two carriage paths. The settlement just beyond the woods is known as Kettle Cove. There are a few farms and some fishermen's houses, also two or three summer cottages. The estate of T. Jefferson Coolidge lies to the right across the cove on the point of land. The English minister, Pauncefote, occupied this estate during the summer of 1890.

CHAPTER V.

MAGNOLIA.

It was the schooner *Hesperus*,
That sailed the wintry sea;
And the skipper had taken his little daughter,
To bear him company.

Down came the storm and smote amain
The vessel in its strength;
She shuddered and paused like a frightened steed,
Then leaped her cable's length.

She struck where the white and fleecy waves
Looked soft as carded wool,
But the cruel rocks they gored her side,
Like the horns of an angry bull.

Such was the wreck of the *Hesperus*,
In the midnight and the snow!
Christ save us all from a death like this,
On the reef of Norman's Woe!"

"*Longfellow's Wreck of the Hesperus.*"

The Place Described.--The summer settlements at Magnolia Point in Gloucester and Kettle Cove in Manchester constitute, together, the resort known as Magnolia. As a summer resort it dates not earlier than 1870. It amounted to but little before 1875. The first distinctive summer residence was built in 1872 by a syndicate of Newton men. The following year a second cottage was built. Since then the place has continued to grow in numbers and in popularity. Travellers by rail get out at the Magnolia station on the edge of Manchester and drive along a fine road amid beautiful scenery, for two miles, to the point. The Crescent Beach settlement is this side of the point. It consists of a good-sized hotel and a dozen or more cottages.

The Magnolia is the latest addition to the hotels of the North Shore. It was built during the winter and spring of 1890-1, and is the largest building on the whole shore. Six stories high and standing on the highest point of land at Magnolia, the views from its piazzas and windows are superb. The skill with which a house of 160 rooms is so planned that nearly every one looks out over the water, although several hundred feet from shore, is something which astonishes the ordinary mortal. In the Magnolia there

are only two rooms on a floor (and those on the north side of the house) from which the ocean may not be viewed without raising the window. The hotel has a frontage of 186 feet on Lexington avenue and contains, with the cottage oppo-



THE
MAGNOLIA HOTEL Magnolia,
Mass.

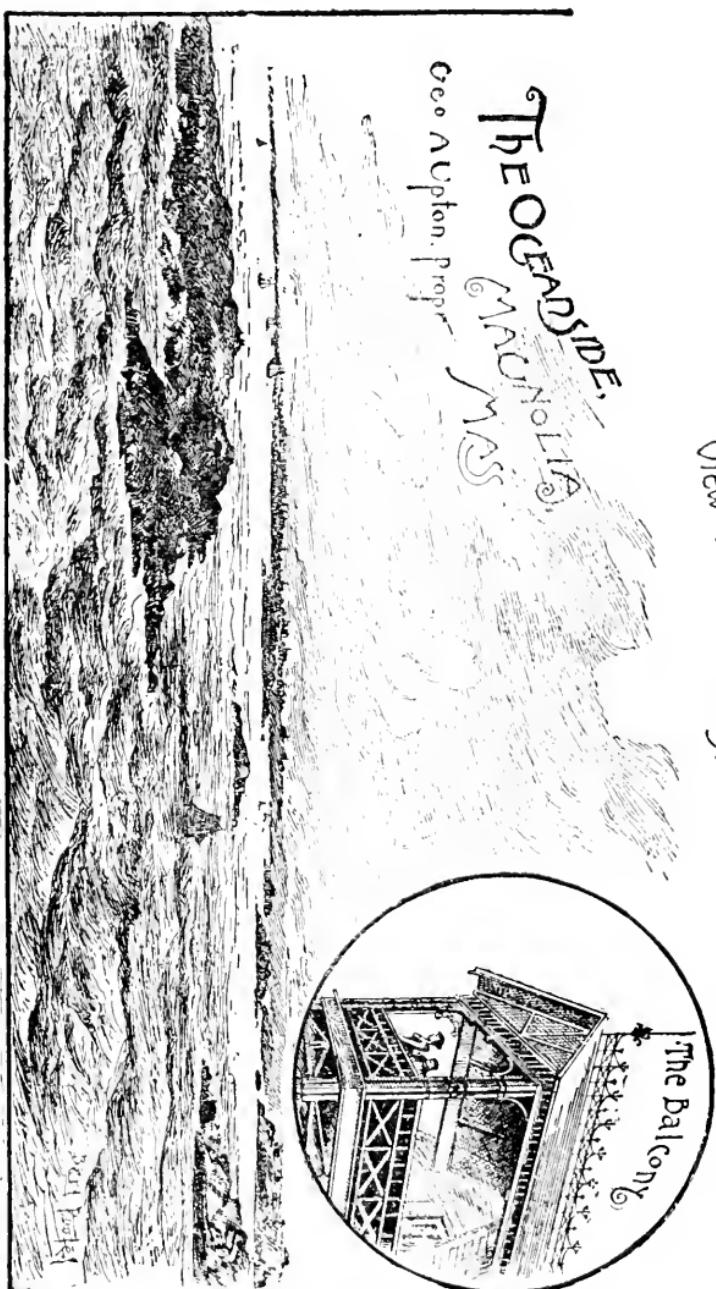
site, over two hundred sleeping rooms, besides office, parlors, smoking-rooms, bath-rooms and other rooms of convenience. There are bath-rooms with hot and cold water on every floor, and the plumbing throughout has been attended to with the greatest care. The interior decoration

of the rooms is beautiful in many cases, all being papered and carpeted or covered with handsome rugs. The house is lighted by electricity from cellar to attic and heated with steam on every floor ; while an elevator affords a luxury of which no other hotel on the shore can boast. Parlors, dining-room and many rooms for guests have fire-places, some of which are indeed works of art. The great dining-hall will seat 300 persons at one time and is lighted by eighty incandescent lights. There is also a nurse's dining-room accommodating fifty persons. The fire-escape is unique in its way, being a series of handsome balconies connected by easy and safe stairways. A telephone and post-office are located in the house.

The well-known Magnolia Cottage, heretofore known as Sprague Cottage, is now connected with the hotel. It has been thoroughly repaired and is now supplied with electric lights and all the other conveniences and luxuries. Mr. F. E. Farmer is manager of the Magnolia Hotel and Cottage.

"The Oceanside," on Magnolia Point, is the large hotel farthest south. Mr. George A. Upton is the owner and manager. This house with its cottages has extensive and handsome grounds,

View From Balcony.



with fine clay and grass tennis courts. The views from the Casino, the piazzas and the balconies are very fine. The house is well known in the west as well as in the large eastern cities ; its guests coming about equally from each, they have so spread the knowledge of its attractiveness that no other advertising since the beginning has been needed to fill it every season with the choicest people. The other houses, all pleasantly located, are the Hesperus, Oak Grove House and the Sea View.

Its Peculiar Attractions. — Magnolia boasts every variety of attraction. On one side are a good bathing beach, and a cove for the anchorage of yachts. On the other side is a “stern and rock-bound coast” backed by a dense forest. In front, is Massachusetts bay, with its fishing grounds and islands, and innumerable sail. The woods of which we have spoken are threaded by countless footpaths, which lead to pleasant groves, or to the bluff shore ; while a good carriage road extends around the shore towards Gloucester. Berries and wild flowers greet us on every hand, and back in the neighboring swamp grows the fragrant magnolia. “The Flume,” about a half mile from the hotels,

is a channel in the cliff, 150 feet in length, 50 feet in depth, and 6 feet in width, with perpendicular sides. Rafe's Chasm, a little way beyond, is another attractive "natural curiosity." It is a channel cut into the solid rock, nearly 60 feet in depth, 200 feet in length, and 10 feet in width. During a storm the water rushes into this channel with tremendous force, striking against its sides with the sound of thunder. The reef of Norman's Woe is an island rock a short distance from the high cliffs of the mainland. It was here, tradition says, that the schooner *Hesperus* was wrecked in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The probate records of Essex county show that a Richard Norman, about 1680, sailed on a voyage from which he never returned.

A large number of private residences have been built in the vicinity of Magnolia by appreciative summer residents. The visitor who drives along the shore will go from here through a beautiful wood-bordered road to Gloucester. He will emerge at the head of Fresh-water cove, an inlet from Gloucester outer harbor. The English villa on the right, with lawns sloping away to the edge of the cove, is "Brook Bank," formerly the residence of the late Samuel E. Sawyer, who

gave a liberal sum to found a public library in Gloucester, and subsequently bequeathed to it a large amount of money, and for whom the library is named. The avenue extends for some distance along the side of the hill, the trees and houses far above us on the left, and the ocean sixty or seventy feet below on the right.

CHAPTER VI.

GLOUCESTER.

A heap of bare and splintery crags
Tumbled about by lightning and frosts,
With rifts and chasms and storm-bleached jags
That wait and growl for a ship to be lost :
No island, but rather the skeleton
Of a wrecked and vengeance-smitten one,
Ribs of rock that seaward jut,
Granite shoulders and boulders and snags,
Round which, though the winds in heaven be shut,
The ~~night~~mared ocean murmurs and yearns,
Welters, and swashes and tosses and turns,
And the dreary seaweed lolls and wags.

Historical.—Gloucester is thirty-one miles from Boston by the Boston and Maine railroad. It was settled about 1633 and incorporated as a plantation in 1642. A year later, a church was organized. The town of New Gloucester, Me., was settled entirely by Gloucester people, in 1743. A city charter was granted to Gloucester on April

28, 1873, and Mayor Fears was inaugurated in January, 1874. The population is now 21,262. The fishing industry was first actively pursued in the eighteenth century. In 1841, it had so increased, that seventy fishing vessels were owned in the town. In 1875, the number had increased to eighty of an aggregate tonnage of 4,000 tons, and an average value of \$1,400. Besides the fishermen in distant waters, some seventy vessels were employed in fishing in home waters. The figures of the fishing business for 1881 were: 45,000,000 pounds of cod; 8,000,000 halibut; vessels engaged, 719. These figures are ample to indicate the extent of the fishing business of this port. Since 1830, over 250 vessels and more than 2000 lives have been lost in the fisheries.

Public edifices.—The tower of the city building, St. Anne's (Catholic) Church and the wharves should be visited. From the tower of the City Hall a grand view is obtained of the city, the surrounding country and the harbor and ocean. St. Anne's Church was begun in 1876 and completed, save the tower, in 1880. It is a pure gothic edifice. It is rectangular in form, 76 by 142 feet, with a spire (when completed) 180 feet in height. The windows are of beautiful stained glass, while the ceilings and walls

are artistically frescoed, the various niches bearing some sterling figures emblematic of the faith. The altar is of the richest marble of different colors, from Italy, Spain, France and other countries—and of pure gothic. Behind and above it, the four great windows contain figures of “Our Blessed Lord,” the Virgin Mary, St. Joseph and St. Anne.

The Sawyer free public library is at the corner of Middle street and Dale avenue. The site and the building on it were purchased in 1884 by Mr. Samuel E. Sawyer for \$20,000, and a fund of 20,000 added for maintenance. He had previously given some \$16,000 to the library. The generous donor also fitted up the fine old mansion (built in 1764) for library purposes; and for adornment, gave some one hundred and fifty paintings, many of them rare works of art which he had collected during his European travels. On his death a few years ago Mr. Sawyer left a munificent fund of \$100,000 and made the library residuary legatee. [The estate is unsettled, the will being contested.] There are about 10,000 volumes in the library.

Gloucester is really the birthplace of Universalism as a religious denomination. The doctrine was first preached here in 1774, and the first re-

ligious body in America professing the doctrine of universal salvation was organized by John Murray on January 1, 1779. The church was on what is now the corner of Spring and Water streets.

The wharves and fish-packing houses will be found interesting and instructive. The station of the B. & M. railway is on the northerly side of the city. It was built in 1878. Cars leave here for Rockport and for Salem, Boston and other points nine times each day. Coaches depart for East Gloucester, Eastern Point, Bay View and Lanesville on arrival of the trains.

Eastern Point.—A large number of hotels and cottages will be found on Eastern Point.

On the ocean side are the delightful summer resorts known as Bass Rocks, and Good Harbor Beach. We may go by stage or by private carriage, leaving the city by way of East Main street. From the elevation between East Gloucester village and Bass Rocks we obtain a fine view of the surroundings.

The residence of Judge Sherman, on the extreme point of the overhanging ledge of Bass Rocks, presents a striking picture. The waves beat against this rock at all times, and during a storm the scene is one of unsurpassed grandeur;

the angry sea dashes against the ledge with tremendous force. The Judge can appreciate to the fullest sense these lines from T. B. Reed :

My house was built on the cliff's tall crest
As high as an eagle might choose her nest;
The builders have descended the hill
Like spirits who have done their master's will.
Below, the billows in endless reach,
Commune in uncomprehended speech.

Well out on the point is the summer home of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward, the noted authoress.

The hotels at Eastern Point are the Beachcroft, Delphine, Bass Rocks and Brazier cottage.

'Round the Cape.—We may ride to Magnolia and Salem, or in the opposite direction to Eastern Point ; or we may drive to Rockport village and Pigeon Cove on the one side ; and Annisquam, Bay View and Lanesville on the other ; or go entirely around the cape, a distance of about eighteen miles. If the visitor drives in either of the two last-named directions, he should not confine himself to the highway, but enter some of the better-conditioned quarry roads and drive through them. Many of these roads are in good condition and lead through striking scenery. If we are going to Bay View and vicinity, we leave

Gloucester by Washington street, passing the cemetery on the right. The first place of interest is the little settlement of Riverdale with its old mill, pretty stream and thrifty looking farms. A mile beyond, we turn to the left and cross Annisquam river to the village of the same name, but commonly called Squam. Time was when more vessels fitted from here than from Gloucester. On the hill back of the village is the "Cambridge settlement." The view from the top of this hill is one of the best on the cape. From Annisquam to Bay View is some two miles. General Butler has a summer residence at Bay View and used to pass much of his time here. His house stands second on the left as we enter the village, Col. Jonas H. French's being the first. The prospect from the piazza of the Colonel's house commands a view of Ipswich bay and all that line of coast to New Hampshire. The Cape Ann Granite Company's works here should be visited.

CHAPTER VII.

ROCKPORT.

“The rocky ledge runs far out into the sea,
And on its outer point, some miles away,
The lighthouse lifts its massive masonry,
A pillar of fire by night, a cloud by day.

Like the great Christopher it stands,
Upon the brink of the tempestuous wave,
Wading far out among the rocks and sands,
The night-o’ertaken mariner to save.

Steadfast, serene, immovable, the same
Year after year, through all the silent night,
Burns on forevermore that quenchless flame;
Shines on that inextinguishable light.

The sea-bird wheeling round it, with the din
Of wings and winds and solitary cries,
Blinded and maddened with the light within,
Dashes himself against the glass and dies.”

Description.—Rockport, with its projecting islands and reefs, forms the northeastern wall of Massachusetts Bay. It is the extreme point of

Cape Ann. The depot, the terminus of the Cape Ann branch of the Boston and Maine railroad, is four miles from Gloucester and 35.4 miles from Boston. The railway and highway, pass through a largely uninhabited section, the old Beaver dam farm being the only interruption of the wilderness. "Great" hill, beyond the farm, is a sightly place. The bay and village, and Pigeon Cove and village, lie before us in the distance ; to the left are hills of rock and forest,— Pool's hill, Thompson's mountain and Pigeon hill. Amid these rise the tall derricks of the great granite quarries. To the right lies the open sea with its islands, rocks and white sails.

Some History.—Rockport was settled by John Babson (1695), and Richard Tarr (1697), the former at Straitsmouth and the latter where the village now stands. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, seventy Rockport boats were engaged in the fisheries, about as large a number as there has ever been since. The present population of the town is about 4,000 and the estimated valuation \$2,200,000. The most remunerative industry at the present time is granite cutting. Nature bestowed upon Rockport a rich mine in the great granite ledges, an apparently inexhaustible quarry from which gen-

eration after generation will draw wealth. Granite was first cut from these hills in 1710, to construct mooring stones for fishermen; not, however, until the beginning of the nineteenth century were stones cut and used for building purposes.

Thacher's Island Lights.—If we drive or walk down through the village and out Mt. Pleasant street, we shall get a near view of the lighthouse on Straitsmouth island at the entrance to Rockport harbor, and also of the famous Thacher's island lighthouses, those familiar beacons, like sturdy sentinels standing guard for the whole cape. Babson says this island was purchased by Rev. John White for 100 pounds. He sold it to Joseph Allen, in 1717, for 175 pounds. In 1771, the colonial government became its owner at a cost of 500 pounds, and proceeded in the same year to erect two lighthouses and a dwelling house on it. The lamps were lighted for the first time on Dec. 21, 1771. Henry C. Leonard, in his little work on Pigeon Cove, says "The sea-birds, attracted by the splendor of these quenchless flames, fly with such force against the plates of glass which protect the flames from wind and storm, that they fall dead upon the rocks around the towers." Rockport

is now the American terminus of one of the Bennett-McKay cables. This cable was landed in the vicinity of Straitsmouth island on May 22, 1884.

Land's End.—This is the most southeasterly point of Rockport, directly opposite to Thacher's island, and was formerly known as "Emmons'" or "Emerson's Point." It has received its present name in recognition of its prototype, in Cornwall, England, the westernmost point of Great Britain, and the last bit of land seen by voyagers from England to this country; as Thacher's island, with its lighthouses, just off this part of Cape Ann, is the first land seen in approaching America.

The "Land's End Associates" have here acquired about five hundred acres of territory of diversified character, which has been laid out and improved during the past season. Nearly one-half of the estate is woodland, and the ocean front is between two and three miles in length. A commodious and picturesque hostelry, the "Turk's Head Inn," from every part of which the sea may be viewed, crowns the higher portion of the point. It contains one hundred rooms, with all modern improvements. It is named in memory of the exploring voyage of Captain John Smith, along the coast in 1614,

when, surveying the three islands, "Milk," "Thacher's," and "Straitsmouth," he called them the "Three Turks' Heads," in commemoration of his own prowess in successfully slaying three Turks in single combat, after accepting their challenge, as Christian champion, at the siege of Regal. Excellent roads have been constructed which have received quaint Cornish names, like those around the English "Land's End." A new road which will materially shorten the distance from the railroad station, is called "Cornwall Road;" that from the village of Rockport, "Wessex Road," after the old Saxon kingdom of Wessex, or West Saxony. The drive around the shore, over a mile in length, is called "Penzance Road;" "Penryn Lane," "Camborne Way," "Ruthern Way," and others subdivide and give ready access to different parts of the estate.

Among the drives and sailing excursions available in all directions, towards a wonderful variety of local attractions, every taste may be suited. Romantic woods are within a few minutes' walk of the inn. For bathing, sailing, and for rock, deep-sea and fresh-water fishing, there is rare opportunity. The principal bathing pavilion is situated on a smooth, shelving, sandy beach, about one-half mile long, where those who prefer it can enjoy the invigorating influence of the

surf; while still water, of warmer temperature, is to be found at the smaller protected beach in the bight of Laimorna Cove. Here also is the landing-place; there are free moorings available for boats, large and small, and yachtsmen will find, just beyond, thirteen feet of water, at low tide. The approaches are bold, and free from all obstruction. A competent boatman is on duty near the beach, at all times, to attend to the wants of visitors.

The headland offering to the sea a bold, rocky front, is covered in summer with a profusion of wild roses; and with the contrasted shades of green fields and woods near by, the rolling surf of Long Beach on the one hand, and the still waters of the Cove on the other, the Inn, and tasteful private residences in the background, the islands with their lighthouses, and a myriad of sail in full view,—presents a scene of singular and impressive beauty.

Pigeon Cove and the Point.—The principal summer settlement in Rockport is at Pigeon Cove and Ocean View Point. Here are the Pigeon Cove House, Ocean View House, Linwood, and several boarding houses. Nature has done more for Pigeon Cove than for any other section of the North Shore. No place on the shore affords such walks through the woods as this does.

One may walk here for miles unmolested and unimpeded by human face, or voice, or fence. The whole interior is a network of the most charming by-paths, through which one can wander at leisure, sure that, though they lead to no particular place, yet they lead to some human



THE LINWOOD.

habitation. T. W. Higginson says, in Oldport Days : "I used to wander in these woods, summer after summer, till I had made my own chart of their devious tracks, and, now, when I close my eyes in this Oldport midsummer, the soft Italian air takes on something of a Scandinavian vigor ; for the incessant roll of carriages, I hear the tinkle of the quarryman's hammer and the Veery's song ; and I long for those perfumed and breezy pastures, and for those promontories of granite, where the fresh water is nectar, and the salt sea has a regal blue."

CHAPTER VIII.

DANVERS AND WITCHCRAFT.

Danvers is historic ground.—It has important associations with witchcraft and with the revolution for American independence. On Dec. 31, 1638, says “Old Naumkeag,” it was “agreed and voted (by the people of Salem), that there should be a *village* granted to Mr. Phillips and his company, upon such conditions as the seven men appointed for the town affairs should agree.” This was the origin of the name “Salem village,” so long applied to the settlement in Danvers.

In 1671, the people of this village were released from parish charge to the First Church. Rev. James Bagley was first pastor of the church and began his labors on October 28, 1671. He retired in 1680 and was succeeded by Rev. George Burroughs who remained two years and was followed by Rev. Deodat Lawson. Lawson left in 1689, and the same year Rev. Samuel Par-

ris was called to the pastorate. This church was located in that part of the town now known as Danvers Centre. The first meeting-house was built on what is now Hobart street, on the north-



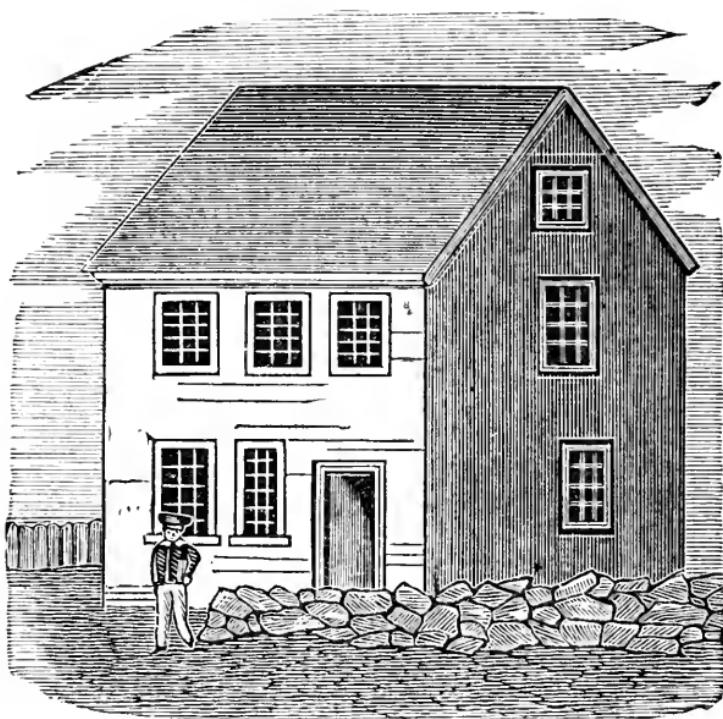
FIRST CHURCH.

erly side in the valley. The watch-house was on the hill where the church now stands. The second house of worship was built on this site of ground, as have been the four succeeding ones. The district of Danvers was incorporated as an

independent municipality on Jan. 28, 1752, and the act of incorporation as a town was passed June 16, 1757. On May 18, 1855, the town was divided into Danvers and South Danvers. South Danvers was given the name of Peabody on April 13, 1868.

Witchcraft Outbreak. — The witchcraft delusion of 1692 (sometimes miscalled "Salem witchcraft") first appeared in Salem Village. Rev. Samuel Parris had, in his family, two servants whom he brought from the West Indies to Massachusetts, Tituba and John Indian. Tituba, like many of her half savage race, believed in necromancy and professed to be able to perform various tricks and incantations. During the winter of 1691-2 Parris' daughter, Elizabeth, aged nine, and his niece, Abigail Williams, aged eleven, learned some of these strange things from Tituba and communicated them to other girls of the parish. It is said that several of them would gather at the minister's house occasionally to witness Tituba's performances. At last, early in 1692, knowledge of what was going on came to the ears of the elder people, and the girls were asked concerning the affair. They replied somewhat evasively at first, but on being closely pressed alleged that they had been bewitched by the In-

dian woman. These girls would put themselves into various odd postures, creep under chairs and into holes and do other unusual things. Ann Putnam, Mercy Lewis, Elizabeth Hubbard, Sarah



OLD PARRIS HOUSE.

Churchill and Mary Warren were all implicated. Dr. Griggs, being called, said the girls must be bewitched. They gave one or two exhibitions and then Mr. Parris summoned the neighboring ministers to come and fast and pray with him.

This did no good. The “afflictions” of the girls continued. Being pressed to name their tormentors they named Tituba, Sarah Good and Sarah Osburn.

Complaint was made against these persons and on Feb. 29, Jonathan Corwin and John Hathorne, the local magistrates, issued warrants for their arrest. Their examination was begun on Tuesday, Mar. 1, 1692, in the house of Lieut. Nathaniel Ingersoll and adjourned to the meeting house. Sarah Good was examined first. Asked why she hurt the children, she replied, “I do not hurt them. I scorn it.” Who do you employ then to do it?” “I employ nobody.” “What creature do you employ then?” “No creature, but I am falsely accused.” The children all looked upon her and said, “this was one of the persons that did torment them.” Presently they were all tormented. Sarah Good was committed to jail, and so were Sarah Osburn and Tituba. A little later Dorcas Good, five years of age, daughter of Sarah Good, was accused, examined, and committed as a witch. Dorcas was called later to testify against her mother. Sarah Good was tried the last of June on an indictment charging that “certain detestable arts called witchcraft and sorcery,” she “wickedly and feloniously

hath used, practised and exercised," "in, upon and against one Sarah Vibber," etc. ; whereof said Vibber "was and is afflicted, pined, consumed, wasted and tormented." She was convicted and sentenced, and hanged on Gallows hill, Salem, on July 19. During this trial a witness of the name of Hobbs cried out that Good had stabbed her, and had broken the knife blade in doing it. On examination the point of the blade was found in her clothes to the great consternation of the court and spectators. Then a young man in court said that that was the point of a knife which he had broken off the previous day and thrown away. The witness it seems had picked it up and concealed it in her clothes to corroborate her falsehood. We have dwelt at some length on this case because it is a sample of most others. Osburn died in jail. Tituba was sold to pay the jailer's fees and expenses. Giles and Martha Corey were arrested soon after Good, Osburn and Tituba. He was a believer at first, and attended the trials. Martha did not believe in the afflictions. She was convicted, however. Giles Corey was about eighty years of age. When arraigned he refused to plead and according to the law of England of that day was slowly pressed to death.

The court which tried the accused held its first session in Salem the first of June to try Bridget Bishop. She was convicted, and ex-



FIRST CHURCH (SECOND BUILDING).

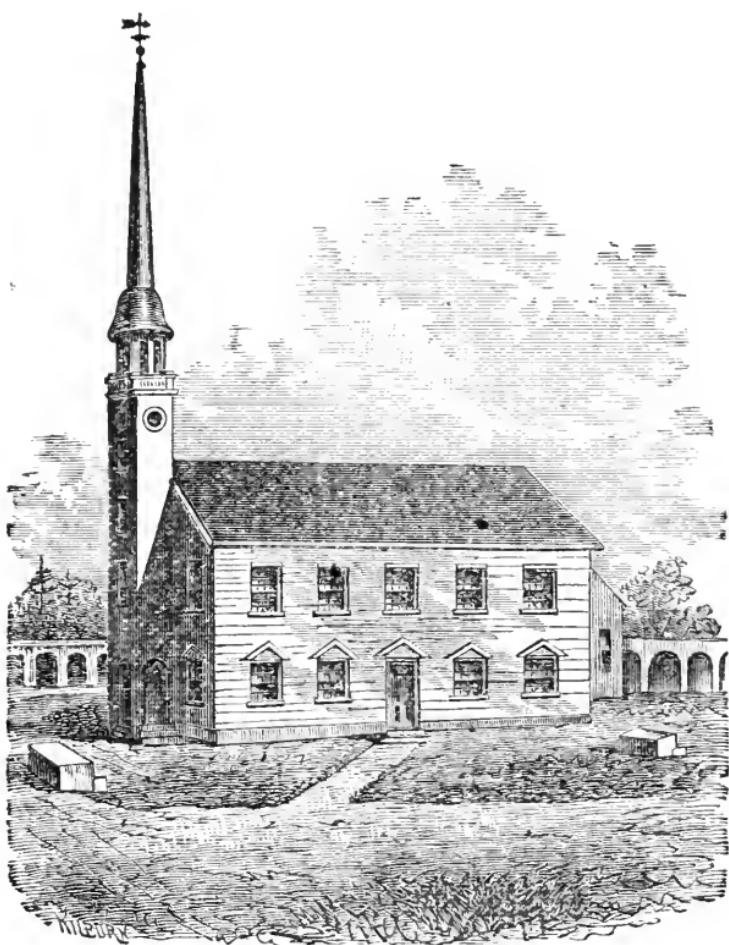
ecuted on Friday, June 10. This court was a special commission of Oyer and Terminer created by Governor Phips. The English law pro-

vided that the king might constitute these special tribunals in emergencies, and Phips no doubt exercised this prerogative, in the absence of the king, as his representative. When he arrived here May 14, 1692, he found the jails filled with accused persons. William Stoughton was named first in the commission and always presided. The others were Nathaniel Saltonstall of Haverhill ; Bartholomew Gedney, John Hathorne and Jonathan Corwin of Salem ; John Richards, Wait Winthrop, Peter Sargent and Samuel Sewall of Boston. Saltonstall withdrew from the court very soon after his appointment. The sessions of the court were held in the old court house in Salem which stood in the centre of the present Washington street near the head of Lynde street.

After the trial of Bridget Bishop the court asked advice of the ministers. The answer, written by Cotton Mather, was a calm, judicious document. It urged "a very critical and exquisite caution;" that "all proceedings be managed with an exceeding tenderness towards those that may be complained of, especially if they have been persons formerly of unblemished reputation." The ministers decidedly cautioned against conviction on spectre evidence alone. Nevertheless they urged the vigorous prosecu-

tion of all who had rendered themselves obnoxious according to the laws of God and man. Had all this advice been followed we should have been spared much of the subsequent slaughter on Gallows hill. It was not. Trials continued all summer. New accusations were continually being made. Neither wealth nor position was proof against prosecution. Most of those accused confessed,—some because they had seen that it was the only way to escape execution, others because in their ignorance and simplicity they believed that when their neighbors and former friends accused them they must be guilty. Some were tortured into confession. John Procter said in a letter to the ministers that “two young men would not confess anything till they tied them neck and heels till the blood was ready to come out of their noses ;” that his own son was “tied neck and heels till the blood gushed out of his nose,” because he would not confess. John Procter was hung. His wife Elizabeth was sentenced and escaped by pleading pregnancy. His sons Benjamin and William were accused and imprisoned. The Procters formerly lived in Ipswich but in 1692 lived in that part of Danvers, now Peabody, at the southerly end of Pleasant hill near Procter’s crossing.

The Jacobs family was another one especially under the bann. George Jacobs, George



FIRST CHURCH (THIRD BUILDING).

Jacobs, jr., and his wife Rebecca and daughter Margaret were all accused. The old gentleman was convicted and hung. His relations took the

body from Gallows hill and carried it to his home near Danversport and buried it. The old Jacobs house is still standing. It is a few hundred feet off the horse-car line from Salem to Danvers through North Salem, and is reached by a lane leading to the right. The estate is in possession of a Jacobs, a direct descendant of George Jacobs, and has never been out of the family. The Jacobs burying ground is under the hill on the opposite side of the street, but the victim of the witchcraft delusion was buried between the street and the house about 400 feet from the former in the curve of the board fence. The body was taken up in 1864 and redeposited.

Bridget Bishop, the first actual victim of the delusion, lived in 1692 with her husband, Edward Bishop, in a house which stood near the present dividing line between Danvers and Beverly on Cherry hill. The house stood on the left of the road going from Danvers and a few hundred feet south of the west entrance to Cherry hill farm. Goodwife Bishop was charged with witchcraft in 1680, tried and discharged. Her second arrest was on April 19, 1692. She was a member of Rev. Mr. Hale's church in Beverly, but not a woman of the most exemplary character for she had kept a tavern and been

complained of for keeping a noisy place where people drank and played at shovel board. Previously, the Bishops lived in a house which stood about where Lyceum Hall, Salem, now is. It was in tearing down this old house that puppets were found. These were images made of rags. It was claimed that the witches could torment their victims by sticking pins into these images.

Rebecca Nurse is one of the most historic figures connected with the witchcraft tragedy. Born in Yarmouth, England, on February 21, 1621, she was seventy-one years of age in 1692. The Nurses lived for a long time and until 1678 on what is now Skerry street in the city of Salem, her husband, Francis Nurse, having lived there from 1638. In 1678 he purchased the Townsend Bishop farm near Danvers Village and here they gathered about them their eight children, mostly grown up and married, and formed a pleasant family settlement. Rebecca Nurse was arrested on March 24, and taken before the magistrates for examination. The record of this preliminary trial was kept by Mr. Parris. Hathorne said to her : "Goody Nurse, here are two, Ann Putnam the child, and Abigail Williams, complain of your hurting them. What do you say to it?" "I can say before my eter-

nal father I am innocent and God will clear my innocence." "Upon motion of her body," continues the record, "fits followed upon the complainants abundantly and very frequently." "She held her neck on one side and accordingly so were the afflicted taken." Rebecca Nurse was committed to jail, where she remained until the first of June when she was indicted by the grand



REBECCA NURSE HOUSE.

jury. A trial followed, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The accusers set up a howl and were taken with the most violent fits, rolling and tumbling about the court room. The court called the attention of the jury to one expression of the witness and asked that it be further considered. The jury retired for further consultation, but, being still unable to agree came again into court to ask the accused to ex-

plain the expression in question. She, being hard of hearing, made no answer, whereupon they again retired and brought in a verdict of guilty, having construed her silence as a confession of guilt. Subsequently she explained her silence to the court and the governor, and the jurymen united in an explanation. These things, together with the high character of the woman, led the governor to grant a reprieve, whereupon the afflicted renewed their clamors and execution was ordered. Rebecca Nurse went to her death on July 19, a true christian martyr,—a martyr to the truth,—a sainted mother in Israel. Previous to execution (July 3) she was excommunicated from the First Church in Salem, with which she had so long been connected. A jury of women who searched her body for the witch-mark, as was done in all these cases, reported that they found such mark, but it appeared by the testimony of her daughters that the mark was "an infirmity of body" of many years standing. The home of Rebecca Nurse is still standing in the midst of the broad acres she loved so well, and the grave where she was laid at rest may still be seen in the little family burying-ground near the house. On July 19, 1885, a monument was erected on her grave by the Nurse Monument Association.

George Burroughs, as we have seen, was the second pastor of the Danvers Village church. When he came to Danvers there was some ill feeling in the parish, growing out of the settlement and dismissal of his predecessor. The breach only widened during his stay. He was treated shamefully, and after his departure he came back to settle up with the church, when Lieut. John Putnam had him arrested for a debt contracted by Burroughs in buying material to bury his wife. Yet he had already "made over" to Putnam the amount due from the parish, an amount in excess of his own debt. The arrest of Burroughs was made in Wells, Me., about the first of May. He was brought to Salem and examined before Hathorne and Corwin, assisted by Stoughton and Sewall, who had not then been appointed to the court of Oyer and Terminer. He was charged with neglecting the sacrament and causing the death of his wife, and voluminous testimony was introduced to prove that he was a man of phenomenal and supernatural strength. Most of it was hearsay evidence. Ann Putnam, jr., testified that Burroughs "took her to a high mountain and showed her all the kingdoms of the earth and told her he would give them all to her if she would write in his book, and if she

would not he would throw her down and break her neck." To which Ann replied that she would not write if he threw her down on "100 pitchforks." This "book" was supposed to be the devil's contract book in which he required all witches to sign their names to an agreement to do his bidding, the signature being usually written in blood. Burroughs was convicted and sentenced. He was executed on July 19, being carried in a cart through the streets. "When he was upon the ladder he made a speech for the clearing of his innocence with such solemn and serious expressions as were the admiration of all present." He repeated the Lord's prayer with such composedness and fervency of spirit as to draw tears from many, and for a time it looked as if the spectators might hinder the execution. It was one of the theories of witch prosecutors that a witch could not repeat the Lord's prayer correctly, and while it was not made a test at the trials the accused persons often voluntarily repeated it. If correctly worded, the accusers said the "black man" or devil, prompted them ; if incorrect, they were declared to be guilty witches. After execution Burroughs' body was thrown into a hole in the ground and only partially covered.

Other victims were *John Willard* of Salem Farms; arrested May 17, tried in August, and hanged on August 19. *Martha Carrier*, of Andover, arrested May 28, examined on the 31st, tried and executed August 19. She was forty years of age and mother of a large family, four of her children being taken into custody with her. *Sarah Carrier*, aged eight years, confessed herself a witch and testified against her mother. *Elizabeth How*, wife of John How of Topsfield, was arrested May 29, and examined the 31st. She was tried and hanged in July. Her husband was blind and was left with two young motherless daughters. *Susanna Martin* of Amesbury, arrested on May 2, was tried in the higher court in July and executed on the 19th. She had been tried for witchcraft in 1669. *Mary Easty*, wife of Isaac Easty of Topsfield, lived on what is now known as the Pierce farm. She was fifty-eight years of age. Arrested on April 22, she was examined and committed. May 18 she was discharged, but re-arrested on the 21st, tried before the higher court in September, and hanged on the 22d of that month. *Sarah Cloyes*, convicted and sentenced with her, was never executed. *Alice Parker* of Salem, *Wilmot Reed* of Marblehead, *Margaret Scott* of

Rowley, *Mary Parker* of Andover and *Ann Pudeator* of Salem were tried in September and executed on the 22nd. The warrant for Mary Parker's arrest was not issued until September 1. *Sarah Wildes* of Topsfield, wife of John Wildes, was arrested April 22, tried June 29, and hanged July 19. *Samuel Wardwell* of Andover was examined September 1, and denied being a witch. On the 13th he made a confession and his wife and daughter testified against him to save their own lives. Wardwell then retracted his confession, was convicted, sentenced, and on September 22, hanged. The court took a recess till November 2. Nineteen persons had been convicted and hanged; Sarah Osburn and Ann Foster had been convicted but died in prison; and Giles Corey had been pressed to death. A law having been passed creating new courts, the commission of Oyer and Terminer ceased to exist and most of the judges were appointed to the new court. Trials were resumed in Salem the following January. Fifty indictments for witchcraft were found, twenty odd of them tried, and Mary Post of Rowley, Elizabeth Johnson and Sarah Wardwell of Andover convicted. These three were never executed. Trials continued some months, the last at Ipswich in May, but no more convictions could be secured.

The Last Act.—Gov. Phips issued a proclamation in May, 1693, setting free all persons then in prison on charge of witchcraft, whether under sentence or otherwise. He did this because he thought great mistakes and great wrongs were being committed in the trials. The attorney general had told him that there was just as much evidence against those acquitted as those convicted. He believed in witchcraft. Everybody did then. Even Calef, who indulged in an acrimonious correspondence over the matter with Cotton Mather, believed there was such a thing. They differed as to what constituted witchcraft and what was proper proof of its existence. The trials in Salem were conducted according to English precedents, and rules laid down by Lord Chief Justice Hale and others. But the public mind became inflamed, disordered; reason was dethroned by fanaticism. The great body of the citizens were not cruel, heartless, Puritan bigots. They thought they were doing great good to the community, but were carried away with the excitement. The New Orleans riot and lynching of Italians is another case of a whole community losing its self control.

Historic Sites.—The site of the house oc-

cupied by Rev. Samuel Parris in 1692, and where the witchcraft delusion started, is marked by a small stone. It is about 400 feet off the main street just beyond the first church, reached by a narrow lane. The house was moved down Collins street many years ago and for a while was used as a dry house for hops. It then had the appearance indicated in the illustration. The building disappeared about 1880.

The first meeting-house in Salem Village was built on the left of Hobart street going from the present church, in the valley, just beyond the road leading to the left. The hill where the church now stands was occupied by a watch-house.

Historic Houses.—An interesting and historic house in town, still standing, is the Page house, formerly the home of Col. Jeremiah Page of Revolutionary times. It is on Elm street, next the corner of Maple street, on the left going from the station. It is related that Mrs. Page used to go up on the roof of the house and drink her tea, because the Colonel had declared that no tea should be drunk *under* his roof.

Maj. Gen. Israel Putnam, “old Put,” of Revolutionary fame, was born in a house still standing in Maple street, near the Newburyport and Bos-

ton turnpike, at the foot of Hathorne hill. The room in which he was born is on the back side of the L, the present front portion of the house having been added since Putnam's birth. It will be shown to visitors together with some of the original furniture, by the proprietor, Ansel Putnam. Israel Putnam lived here during part of his youth, but probably spent most of his time



PAGE HOUSE.

with his stepfather, Perley, in Boxford. A cellar hole is still in existence about one-fourth of a mile N. E. of the house where for a time just previous to his marriage he kept bachelor quarters.

The Lunatic Hospital on Hathorne hill is the largest building in Essex county, and one of the largest in the state. The area owned by

the state is $197\frac{1}{4}$ acres, and the extreme elevation is 257 feet above sea level. The structure is four stories in height, built of brick, in the domestic Gothic style of architecture. The administration building is sixty feet in width and ninety-seven feet in length. Immediately in the rear of this, is another building 180 feet long and sixty feet wide. Extending outward from these buildings are three more on either side, each 147 feet long by sixty-four feet in width, each successive building on a side falling back of the preceding fifty feet more or less. Lying obliquely to these buildings, and connected with them, are the two extreme sections, each 117 feet long and fifty-six feet wide. The distance from the extreme points of the two buildings most remote from each other, is, in a straight line, 1180 feet. Dr. C. W. Page is superintendent.

The Endicott Pear Tree is on the Endicott farm or orchard farm, so-called. It may be reached from Waters or Sylvan street by way of Endicott street. The tree is down under the hill on the farm of Mr. T. H. O'Neil. It is understood to be a sprout from the original tree and its antiquity is well authenticated. Passengers by rail may see it as they cross high bridge to the left a little in front.

Here once lived Governor Endicott. He was probably the first landholder in Danvers. He established himself here in 1630, on a grant of land comprising about three hundred acres, described as "a neck of land lying about three myles from Salem, called in the Indian tongue, *Wahquamesehock*," situated between the inlets



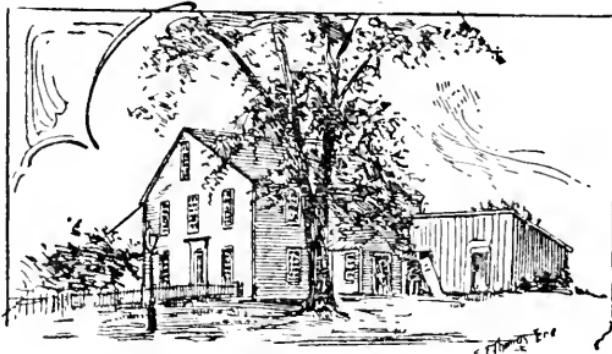
THE ENDICOTT PEAR TREE.

of the sea, now known as Water's river on the south and Crane river on the north.

Oak Knoll. where our loved Essex county poet, John G. Whittier, passes the winter season, is on Summer street, near the foot of the hill on the left going from Danvers. It is a charming spot on a little rise of ground in the midst of a

beautiful grove, an ideal home for a poet. When the state of his health will permit Mr. Whittier is always glad to welcome his friends.

Folly Hill extends from Conant street to the Beverly line. A fine view is obtained from its summit. On this summit, Hon. William Browne of Salem, in 1750, built a palatial residence, consisting of a central hall and two wings, giving a frontage of seventy feet. The mansion was



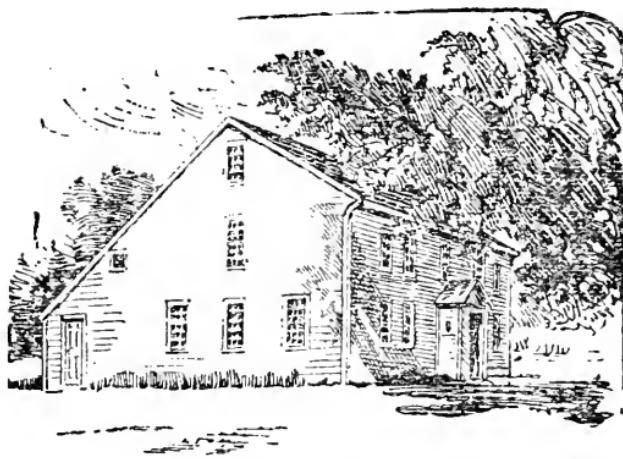
THE GEN. ISRAEL HUTCHINSON HOUSE.

finally taken apart and moved to the base of the hill, and was termed "Browne's Folly," hence the name "Folly" hill. A rocky narrow road southwest of the hill, running parallel with it, was the "Dark lane" through which Hathorne rambled frequently and which he occasionally mentions in his Note Book.

The Collins House, as it is usually called, on the corner of Sylvan and Collins streets, was

built by Robert Hooper, subsequently owned by Judge Collins and in 1774 occupied by Gen. Gage, when governor of the Province, as headquarters and a summer residence. It is a fine type of the old colonial or provincial mansion. The present owner is Mr. Francis Peabody.

The Edmund Putnam house on Locust



THE EDMUND PUTNAM HOUSE.

street was the home of Dea. Edmund Putnam in 1776 when, on the 19th of April, he commanded one of the eight companies that marched from Danvers to Lexington and Concord. The Capt. Israel Hutchinson house in Danversport was the home of Capt. Israel Hutchinson, who commanded another company on that eventful day. Some of the killed are said to have been brought to this house after the battle.

CHAPTER IX.

PEABODY.

PEABODY was formerly a portion of Salem. In 1757 the town of Danvers was incorporated, and later was divided into the north and south parishes with town meetings held in each on alternate years. In 1855 it was divided into the towns of Danvers and South Danvers. In 1868 the name of South Danvers was changed to Peabody in honor of the town's benefactor, George Peabody.

Leaving Essex street, Salem, at its junction with Boston street, passing through a section of Salem devoted to tanning interests, we soon come to the Big Tree, a large elm that stands in the roadway and formerly marked the dividing line between Salem and Danvers on the right. On the left, the line of Salem extended to Lynn. These lines were changed so that both sides of this street are Salem to near the upper end of the old cemetery.

In 1707, a mile stone (marked 14 miles from Boston and 1 mile from Salem) was placed here and stood as a mute sentinel until May, 1891, when it was broken off. Prof. John Robinson rescued it from oblivion and had it cared for at the Pea-



GEORGE PEABODY, THE LONDON BANKER.

body Academy of Science. The tree is an elm and one of the largest in this section. It measures over 25 feet in circumference at the base. The boundary line of Peabody commences at the corner of the old cemetery above the tree.

In this cemetery the oldest stone stands nearly facing the entrance, inscribed : "Here lyes ye body of James Gyles aged about 10 years, Decease ye 20 of May, 1689."

"Mind not the grave where
His dear dust is laid,
But bless above whither
His soul's conveyed."

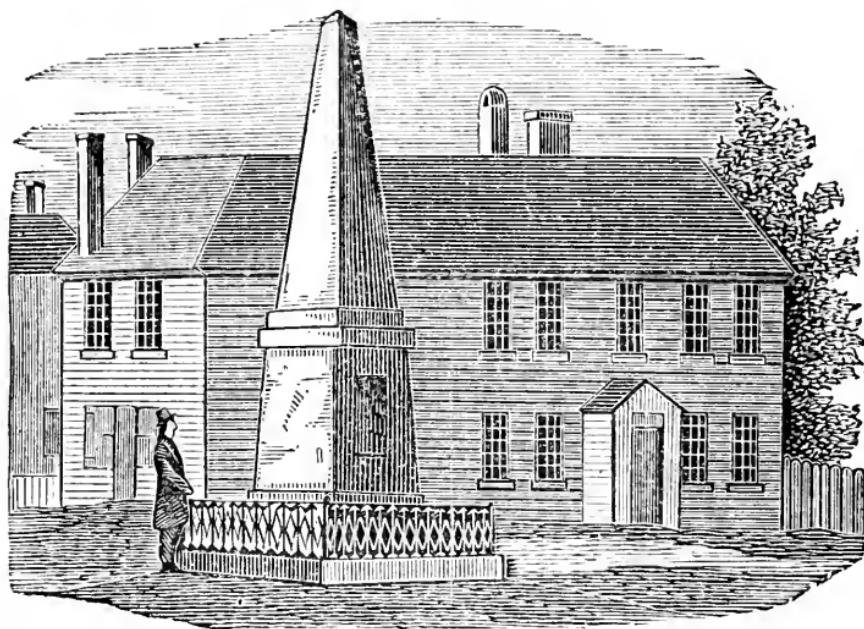
The fine row of elm trees that front the cemetery was set out in 1843. This cemetery is noted as the burial place of Eliza Wharton, who resided in the old Bell tavern and was buried here in 1778. Her grave is in the north side of the cemetery near the iron-railed lot. The headstone was made of freestone and on it could be read her name, age, etc., and this line "and the tears of strangers watered her grave." The footstone and a large portion of the headstone have been chipped away by relic hunters. The first house on the right was formerly the schoolhouse of the Wallis district, No. 1, abandoned in 1869 and sold to Nathaniel Annable, the village blacksmith, whose anvil still responds to his sturdy blows as it has from father and son for more than a century in its present location. Just above on the opposite side of Main street, is the old burial ground of the Quakers or Friends, who

were largely represented in this town in olden times. A few of the families still reside in the town. The large mansion on the hill, in the rear, was the residence of the late Gen. Wm. Sutton, now the Old Ladies' Home.

On the left of Main street, on Sewall street, stands the Wallis schoolhouse, built in 1869. On the right side of Main street the building, occupied as a drug store, belongs to the heirs of the late Dr. Joseph Shed, a prominent member of Jordan Lodge of Masons, who built a hall in it for the use of the lodge. In the anti-Masonic time and for many years, its meetings were held in secret.

Jordan lodge was formed in the old town of Danvers in 1778, but afterwards disbanded, its records, charter, etc., being destroyed by fire in 1808. In September, 1808, another charter was obtained and a new lodge formed. It has continued ever since, and now has a hall in the Warren bank building. Passing on up Main street, by the old Danvers bank on the corner of Holten street, we come to the junction of Main and Washington streets, and "the monument" which marks the spot from which the minute men started on April 19, 1775, for Lexington, where seven of them were killed four hours later. It is of Dan-

vers granite, 22 feet high, 7 feet square at the base and was erected in 1835. Washington street was formerly the old Boston road. The old Bell Tavern formerly stood on what is now the lawn in front of the residence of the late Hon. A. A. Abbot, and in its west front chamber, Eliza Whar-



THE MONUMENT AND OLD BELL TAVERN.

ton lived and died. On the opposite corner is the residence of C. B. Farley, Esq. A short distance above, on Washington street, is the Methodist church, purchased from the South Congregational society in 1843, and moved from the

Square, the monument being moved to allow it to pass. This street is one of the finest in town and lined with handsome residences and shade trees.

Returning to Main street, the first brick dwelling on the right was the home of the late Denison Wallis, the founder of the school that bears his name.

The next building is the Peabody Institute, founded by the late George Peabody, on June 16, 1852, the centennial anniversary of the division of the town from Salem. It was built in 1853-54, of brick, with freestone trimmings, 128 x 50 feet, and contains a library of 29,471 volumes, that had a circulation of 34,807 volumes in 1889, and a lecture hall that will accommodate 800 persons. A full length portrait of the town's benefactor hangs in the lecture room, with portraits of Rufus Choate and Edward Everett. In the library is an oval miniature of Queen Victoria, presented to Mr. Peabody by Her Majesty. It is painted on a plate of solid gold, 14 x 10 inches, and bears the inscription, "Presented to George Peabody, Esq., the benefactor of the poor in London; also two gold boxes, the Peabody educational medal and autograph letters, with other presents aggregating more than \$50,000 in value.

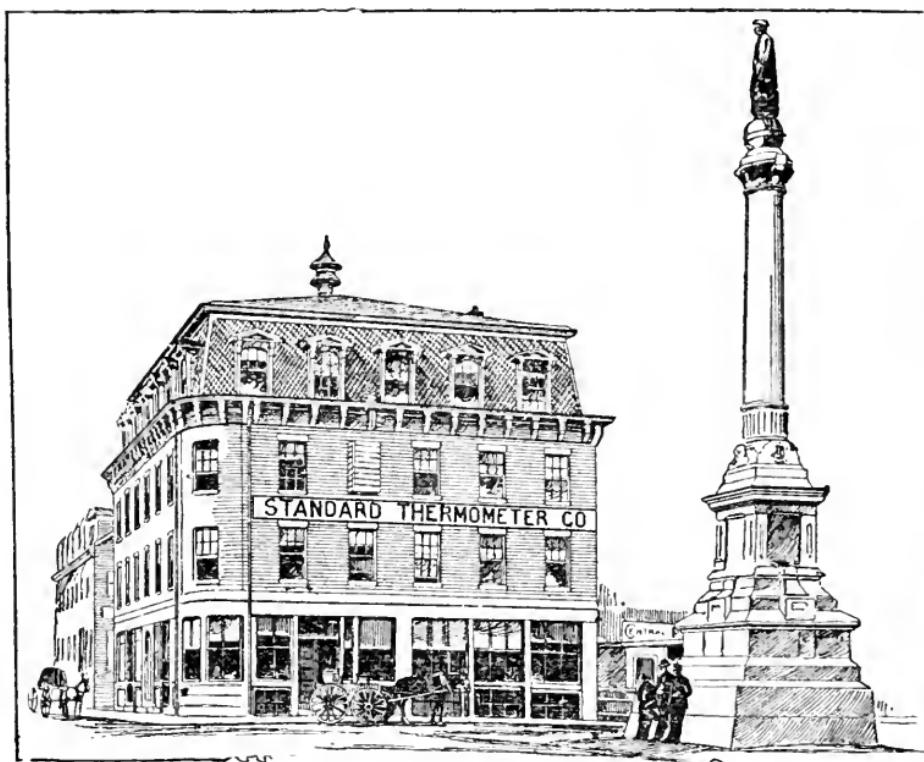
It was from here that the remains of George Peabody were taken to their final resting place in Harmony Grove, Feb. 8, 1870. In the rear of the Institute is the Eben Dale Sutton reference library, given to the town by Mrs. Eliza Sutton, whose name will ever be revered by all citizens of Peabody, for the beautiful and useful gift. It was opened in June, 1869, and now contains 2,737 volumes of the rarest and most valuable books, free to the use of all. The next block above, on Main street, is one of the best business blocks in the town, known as Sutton block. The upper portion is occupied by Union Post 50, G. A. R. and the lower by stores. On Park street, nearly opposite, is the Unitarian church, built in 1856. Rev. C. C. Sewall preached here from 1827 to 1841. In the rear stands the Baptist church, built in 1857, and remodelled in 1888. Returning to Main street, the second building on the left is the drug store of D. P. Grosvenor, on the site of the building where George Peabody served his apprenticeship with Sylvester Procter from 1806 to 1810, when he was eleven years of age, and where he laid the foundation of the immense fortune, which enabled him to give away over \$12,000,000. Mr. Grosvenor is the W. U. telegraph operator. He has some of the

old furniture of the store that was used by Mr. Peabody when a druggist's apprentice. On the opposite side of Main street in the rear, is the neat and handsome church of the Universalist society. This was built in 1832, and the hall then underneath was used for town meetings before the town of Danvers was divided. It has been remodelled several times and is equal to any church in town. Opposite is the handsome block of the Essex club built in 1882.

Warren Bank building is a little farther west, a neat brick block, occupied by the National bank, the Five Cents Savings bank and the Peabody office of the Salem News. Above are reading and club rooms, and a Masonic and Odd Fellows' hall. Across the street stands one of the oldest business blocks in town, known as Allen's building. O. B. Chadwick & Co., insurance agents, have their office here. On the ground floor is the Post office, located here in 1890. Thomas block, formerly the village tavern, stands opposite.

In the centre of the Square stands the soldiers' monument, dedicated Nov. 10, 1881, erected at an expense of \$7,167. It is of Hallowell granite, fifty feet high from the sub-base, surmounted by a copy of Crawford's statue of America with the

left hand holding a broken shackle instead of a coat of arms. On the tablets are the names of seventy of the soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the rebellion.



SOLDIERS MONUMENT.

On the corner of Foster street, named for the late Gen. Gideon Foster, is the fine block occupied by the Standard Thermometer Company, manufacturers of the only metal thermometers in

use. A large and flourishing business has been built up here which includes electrical machinery.

Foster street is lined with tanneries and currying shops where immense quantities of leather were formerly manufactured annually. At its junction with Washington street stands the pumping station of the water works completed in 1882.

The total cost of the works has been \$292,251.96. There are about 140,000 feet of pipe laid in town.

In the rear, the large stone building is the Danvers bleachery. Here millions of yards of cotton cloth are bleached and colored annually; the water of this town being particularly good for bleaching. In the background are the Upton glue works that have been known for years for the excellence of their goods. The second house above the bleachery is the one where George Peabody was born on February 18, 1795. Mr. Peabody died in London on November 4, 1869. Beyond lies that section known as South Peabody, where there are extensive granite quarries and farms; with Brown's and Spring ponds that furnish the town with water and ice. Cedar Grove cemetery is on the left, located in 1869; there have been over 700 interments in this cemetery.

Starting from the Square, on Central street, is the depot of the eastern division of the Boston & Maine railroad branches, on a portion of what was once known as Wallis mill pond which, in the writer's youthful days, teemed with fish. Alewives by the thousands passed through here in the spring, on their way to Brown's and Spring ponds, where they spawned and returned to the sea. Opposite, stands the South church, formerly the third church of Salem, gathered on Nov. 28, 1710, and known as such till 1759. This is the fourth edifice built on this site, the first having been torn down in 1836. A picture of it painted in 1826 can be seen at the new town hall. The next one was dedicated Feb. 1, 1837, and sold to the Methodists in 1843; another (then just completed) was burned in the great fire of Sept. 22, 1843, when twenty-one buildings were destroyed; the present structure was dedicated Aug. 10, 1844. In the rear of the church can be seen the old town house, built just before the division of the town in 1855, now the Peabody high-school-house. The building is being remodelled, June, 1891, at an expense of \$8,000.

Passing up Central street we reach Elm street, where stands a noted old elm tree, the largest and finest in town, transplanted to its present

location in 1775. This marks the entrance to the extensive confectionery manufactory of George W. Pepper, established in 1830 and known throughout New England. Here are manufactured the celebrated Salem gibralters and diamond cough drops by the ton. The establishment is well worth a visit.

The house numbered seventy-two was built in



THE "BIG ELM."

1739 for Rev. Benj. Prescott, the first minister of the middle precinct. His third wife was a sister of Sir William Pepperrell, the colonial governor, who was a regular visitor to this house on his way between Boston and his residence in Maine. Mr. Prescott's house was quite elaborately finished. The "study" remains to-day unchanged. The chair which he used in the study is now in possession of the Mills family.

Mr. Prescott also owned a farm in the rear of Elm street on what is now known as Prescott hill, and he was buried in the old tomb at the foot of the hill.

Central street was once noted for its potteries, where earthenwares were made, known throughout New England as Danvers china. One only of the potteries is now in operation. The Bowditch school on this street has eight teachers and three hundred and fifteen pupils. The high hill in the rear is known as Buxton's hill. From its top the flames of burning Charlestown were seen in 1775. The stand pipe of the water-works now occupies the top and its base is one hundred and fifty-nine feet above tide water. It is of iron 60 feet in diameter, 25 feet high with a capacity of half a million gallons.

On Andover street may be seen the old Endicott mansion of the style of the last century with its summer house, still surmounted by a life-size figure of a farmer boy whetting his scythe. This section of the town is a farming one and is where the noted Danvers yellow onion originated. Farther on towards Danvers the elegant mansion and grounds of Oak Hill farm lie on the left, one of the finest in this section. Returning to the Square, we pass up Lowell street, a street containing many old and established business houses,

including the stove and tinware store of F. L. Sears.

Opposite Chestnut street is the old Dustin building occupied by the "Peabody Press." Here we see the new town house, built in 1883 at an expense of \$103,429.00. Nathan H. Poor has been town clerk for thirty-six years. Above, on the right, stands the brick house of the fire department which is second to none. In it are kept two steamers, hose carriage and ladder truck. In the rear of Chestnut street is the St. John's (Catholic) church, completed in 1880. It is pure gothic, with elegant stained glass memorial windows. On Lowell street is located the plain and unpretending St. Paul's (Episcopal) church, built in 1876 and remodelled in 1888. In the rear of Lowell street, is the Centre schoolhouse, a handsome brick structure. Passing up this street a row of pretty residences lines either side of the way to that section of the town known as the kingdom, where there are many families of Kings, but no one of them is a ruler or wears a crown. This is also a farming region.

The population of the town is rising 10,000 with 9,950 acres of land, a total valuation of \$8,094,100.00, and 2,593 polls. The town has 13 schools with 2,102 pupils and 51 teachers, and expended \$31,376.67 for schools in 1890-91.

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GEO. D. PHIPPEN, Cashier.

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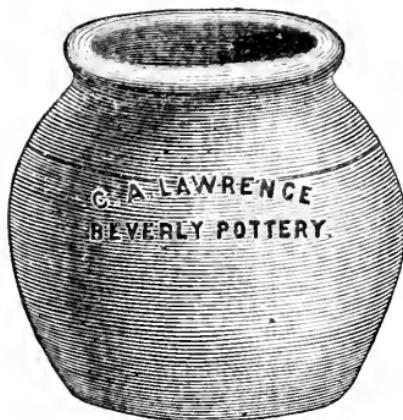
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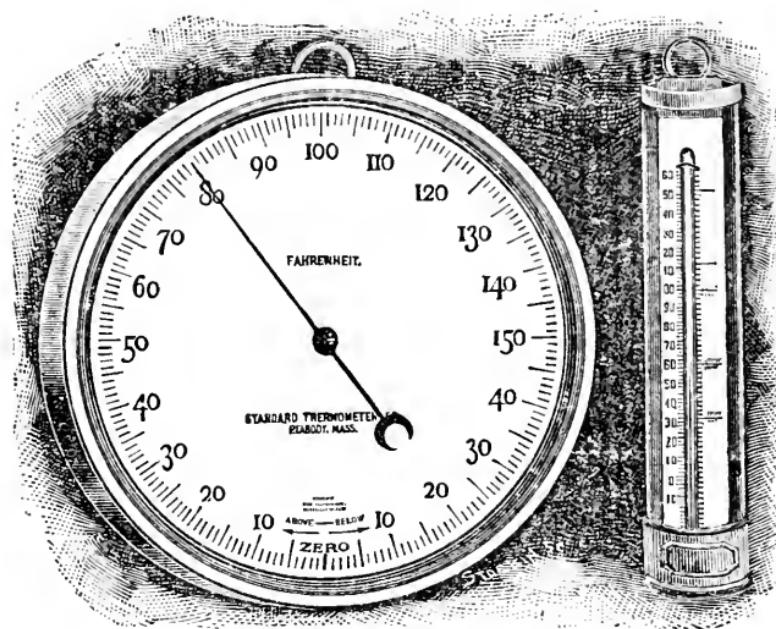
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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "A.B. Russell". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent initial 'A' and 'B'.

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Cars leave Peabody Square for Salem at 6, 6.30†, 7†, 7.30†, 8, 8.15†, 8.30†, 8.45†, 9 a.m., and every 15 minutes until 9.45 p.m., then 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.15† p.m.

Leave the office for Beverly at 6.20†, 6.50†, 7.20†, 7.50†, 8.20†, 8.35†, 8.50, 9.05, 9.20, 9.35, 9.50, 10.05, 10.20, 10.35, 10.50, 11.05, 11.20, 11.35, 11.50 a.m., 12.05, 12.20, 12.35, 12.50, 1.05, 1.20, 1.35, 1.50, 2.05, 2.20, 2.35, 2.50, 3.05, 3.20, 3.35, 3.50, 4.05, 4.20, 4.35, 4.50, 5.05, 5.20, 5.35, 5.50, 6.05, 6.20, 6.35, 6.50, 7.05, 7.20, 7.35, 7.50, 8.05, 8.20, 8.35, 8.50, 9.05, 9.20, 9.35, 9.50, 10.05, 10.30§, 11† p.m.

† Not run on Sunday. ‡ Sunday only.

§ Saturday and holidays only.

Leave the Junction of Cabot and Rantoul Streets, Beverly, for Salem, at 6.55†, 7.25† 7.55†, 8.25†, 8.40†, 8.55†, 9.10†, 9.25, 9.40, 9.55, 10.10, 10.25, 10.40, 10.55, 11.10, 11.25, 11.40, 11.55 a.m., 12.10, 12.25, 12.40, 12.55, 1.10, 1.25, 1.40, 1.55, 2.10, 2.25, 2.40, 2.55, 3.10, 3.25, 3.40, 3.55, 4.10, 4.25, 4.40, 4.55, 5.10, 5.25, 5.40, 5.55, 6.10, 6.25, 6.40, 6.55, 7.10, 7.25, 7.40, 7.55, 8.10, 8.25, 8.40, 8.55, 9.10, 9.25, 9.40, 9.55, 10.10*, 10.25, 10.40*, 11.35† p.m.

† Not run on Sunday.

* Only to stable.

Danvers and Marblehead Division.

Cars will leave City Hall, Salem, for Danversport (Danvers) and Asylum Station at 7.30 a.m., and every hour until 10.30 p.m.

Leave Asylum Station for Salem and Marblehead at 7.30 a.m. and every hour until 8.30 p.m., then at 9.30† p.m.

Leave City Hall, Salem, for Marblehead at 7.30 a.m., and every half hour until 10 p.m.

Leave Marblehead for Salem and Danvers at 8.05, 8.35, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 10.35, 11.05, 11.35 a.m.; 12.05, 12.35, 1.05, 1.35, 2.05, 2.35, 3.05, 3.35, 4.05, 4.35, 5.05, 5.35, 6.05, 6.35, 7.05, 7.35, 8.05, 8.35, 9.05, 9.35 p.m.

‡ To Marblehead stables only.

Danvers, Peabody and Salem Division.

Cars will leave the office in Salem for Danvers and Putnamville, via Peabody, at 9.30 a.m., and every hour until 10.30 p.m.

Leave Danvers Square for Salem, via Peabody, at 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 p.m.

NAUMKEAG STREET RAILWAY.

Wenham Division.

Cars will leave the office in Salem for Beverly, North Beverly, Wenham and Asbury Grove, at 6.20†, 6.50, 7.50, 8.50, 9.50, 10.50, 11.50* a. m.; 12.50, 1.50, 2.50, 4.05, 5.05, 5.50, 6.50, 7.50, 9.05, 10.05, 10.30†‡ p. m.

Leave Asbury Grove for Beverly and Salem at 6.45, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.40* p. m.

† Wenham Depot only. ‡ Saturday only. * Not run on Saturday.

SUNDAY TIME.

Cars leave the office in Salem for Beverly, North Beverly, Wenham and Asbury Grove at 8.50, 9.50, 10.50, 11.50 a. m.; 12.50, 1.20*, 1.50, 2.20*, 2.50, 3.20*, 3.50, 4.20*, 4.50, 5.20*, 5.50, 6.20*, 6.50, 7.20*, 7.50, 9.05, 10.05† p. m.

Returning, leave Asbury Grove for Beverly and Salem, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3*, 3.30, 4*, 4.30, 5*, 5.30, 6*, 6.30, 7*, 7.30, 8.30, 9.40 p. m. * Not run on stormy Sundays.

† Will leave on arrival of train from Point of Pines at Salem.

Beverly Cove Division.

Cars leave the office in Salem for Chapman's Corner at 6.20†, 7.20†, 8.35†, 9.35 a. m., and every hour until 9.35 p. m., then 10.05†, 10.30§ p. m.

Leave Chapman's Corner at 6.35†, 7.30†, 8.30†, 9.30 a. m., and every hour until 9.30 p. m.

† Not run on Sunday. ‡ Not run on Saturday. § Saturday only.

Willows Division.

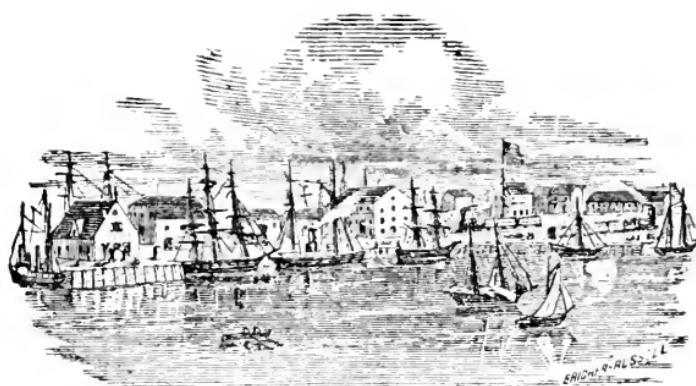
Cars leave the office in Salem for the Willows at 6.50†, 7.20†, 7.50†, 8.20†, 8.50, 9.20, 9.50, 10.20, 10.50, 11.20, 11.50 a. m.; 12.05*, 12.20, 12.35*, 12.50, 1.05*, 1.20, 1.35*, 1.50, 2.05*, 2.20, 2.35*, 2.50, 3.05*, 3.20, 3.35*, 3.50, 4.05*, 4.20, 4.35*, 4.50, 5.05*, 5.20, 5.35*, 5.50, 6.05*, 6.20, 6.35*, 6.50, 7.05*, 7.20, 7.35*, 7.50, 8.05*, 8.20, 8.35*, 8.50, 9.05*, 9.20, 9.35*, 9.50, 10.05*, 10.20*, 10.35*, 11† p. m.

Leave the Willows at 6.15†, 7.05†, 7.35†, 8.05†, 8.35†, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 10.35, 11.05, 11.35, 12.05, 12.20*, 12.35, 12.50*, 1.05, 1.20*, 1.35, 1.50*, 2.05, 2.20*, 2.35, 2.50*, 3.05, 3.20*, 3.35, 3.50*, 4.05, 4.20*, 4.35, 4.50*, 5.05, 5.20*, 5.35, 5.50*, 6.05, 6.20*, 6.35, 6.50*, 7.05, 7.20*, 7.35, 7.50*, 8.05, 8.20*, 8.35, 8.50*, 9.05, 9.20*, 9.35, 9.50*, 10.05, 10.20*, 10.35*, 10.50 p. m.

† Not run on Sunday. ‡ Saturdays only. * Not run on rainy days.

Subject to change and correction without notice.

Salem, July 1, 1891.



Edward H. Knight & Co.

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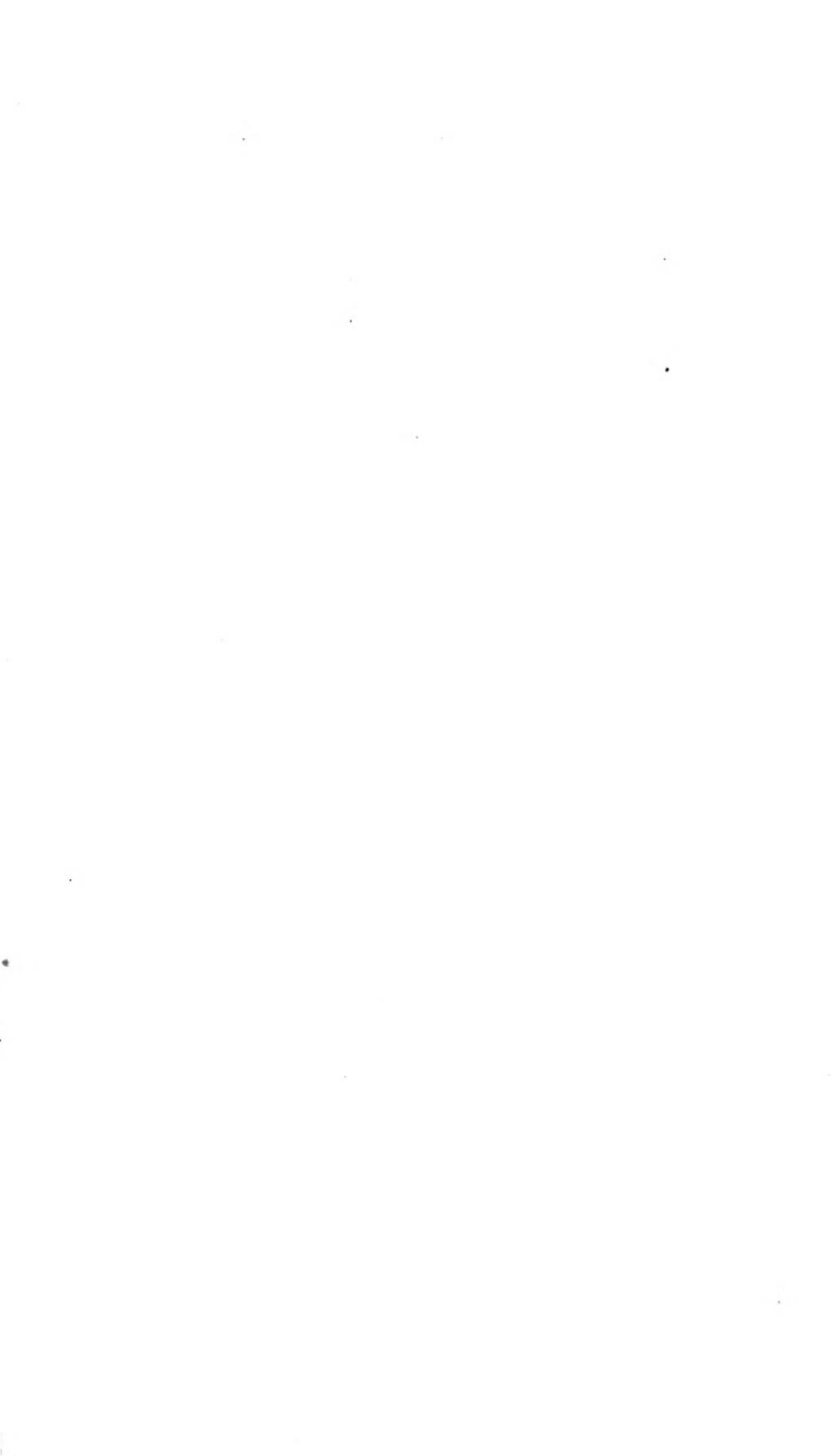
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